The Ancestral Roots of the Henrysburg COCKERLINEs

Glenn Cockerline, PhD

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Cover Image: Tombstones for Mary Jackson (forward) and for John COCKERLINE (rear) in the Henrysburg Cemetery, Henrysburg, Québec

Source: www.findagrave.com/memorial/142854659/

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A Genealogy Lesson My Dog Taught Me

Muffin, our family Bichon, was particularly keen on chasing squirrels. One June morning, Muffin eagerly wanted out into the back yard. Obviously, he sensed the presence of his favourite play partner, 'Earl'. Once out on the back step, Muffin took a quick look around … and the game was on. Earl knew the routine. From his perch on the southwest corner of our fence, Earl raced along the top of the fence towards a tree in the opposite corner of the yard. Muffin was in hot pursuit, racing along at the base of the fence as fast as his little legs would take him.

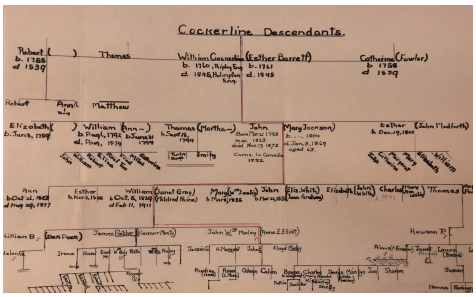
A few feet from the tree, Earl launched himself into the tree. With the line of sight being broken by leaves, Muffin followed the logical trajectory into the tree canopy. But Earl had a plan! Instead of scrambling up into the safety of the tree, the squirrel ricocheted off the tree trunk back onto the fence, then quietly darted back to his original spot. Muffin, confident he had treed the squirrel, danced around the base of the tree barking incessantly. Meanwhile, back on his original perch, Earl was sitting on his haunches chirping (laughing?) with glee.

It was then that I truly came to understand that old adage, "*You're barking up the wrong tree*". Misinterpreting a clue can lead to time and energy pursuing a false path. Likewise, confidently following an incorrect assumption about an ancestral lineage can be equally futile.

The Henrysburg COCKERLINEs

"*... by tracking our foot-prints in the sand, we track our own nature ...*"

From *Twice Told Tales* by Nathaniel Hawthorne (1837)



Many genealogies are just charts showing the descendants of an ancestor. In those charts, the lives of our ancestors become reduced down to a name with a birth date and a death date. What happened between those two dates is lost as the stories of their lives gradually fade with each successive generation. Over time, their names and dates are all that are known. Who they were and what they did all become reduced down to that hyphen that appears on their tombstone; that dash between their birth and death dates. And therein lies a problem. With just limited data to go on, how do we know whether, like my dog Muffin, we aren't '*barking up the wrong tree*'?

The primary focus of *The Ancestral Roots of the Henrysburg COCKERLINEs* is to prove our ancestry; to make sure we are tracking the right lineage. As Hannah GLASSE advised in her recipe for cooking a carp (*The Art of Cookery Made Plain and Easy*, 1747), "*First, (you must) catch your fish*." Simply put, to understand anything about our ancestry, we must know who our ancestors were. We must '*catch our fish*'.

Have we correctly identified John COCKERLINE and Mary JACKSON's ancestors? The emphasis in this book is on those details that help prove or help collaborate our ancestral lineages. Not every factoid that is known about individual ancestors is included. Those aspects will hopefully follow in a subsequent edition. Consider this a framework to build upon.

Because of the nature of the records that are available to do family history research, the certainty of any family tree diminishes as one goes back through the centuries. So, beware! This family tree builds on proven ancestral connections, but the further back in time we trace our ancestors, the less proof there is. To identify our earliest ancestors, a bit of '*best fit*' and '*best guess*' has been used. For this reason, the links to the most distant ancestors in this family tree should be considered theoretical.

As new family records become available, the current family tree may need to be revised. For example, John COCKERLINE's great-great-grandparents have long been thought to be Thomas COCKERLINE & Margaret ELLERBY of Welwick. The discovery of Thomas' 1713 will and a previously unnoticed burial record cast doubt on whether John's

great-great-grandparents have been correctly identified. Similar documents for other ancestors will likely be found in the future. To assist in evaluating any new information, I have explained my reasoning – and my confidence – in making each family connection.

Care has been made to acknowledge the sources of any stories, but attributing credit to the many who have laboured to discover a date or location of a particular event has not been feasible. Documentation in the form of footnotes is conspicuously absent from this work. The inclusion of proper annotation for every fact would have required a disproportionate amount of space and, in all likelihood, probably would not be examined. In lieu of footnoting, references to events, dates, and places have been sufficiently identified so that anyone wanting to examine the records may easily do so by using the resources of the various online genealogy websites (e.g. Ancestry, FindMyPast, FamilySearch).

Acknowledgements

Research on our branch of the COCKERLINE family tree began about a century ago. Letters in the files of Margaret COCKERLINE (1905-2001) indicate she was making family inquiries in the late 1920s. Over the decades, she documented three centuries of COCKERLINEs. Building on her copious charts, this compilation has benefited from the work of many other people.

Helen 'Margaret' COCKERLINE
1905-2001

While I have organized and formatted this family history, several people have made significant contributions to our collective knowledge about the COCKERLINEs. In particular, the contributions of cousin Charlie COCKERLINE and of my brothers Calvin & Roger COCKERLINE have been invaluable. Their efforts have been augmented with facts and details obtained from many distant cousins who have freely shared their discoveries about our common ancestors.

A thank you to my brother Calvin who identified a few inconsistencies and a few typos … well, O.K., maybe quite a few. Thanks, Bro!

And a special thank you to my wife, Wendy, who has humoured me through years of genealogical research trips, cemetery visits, and writing.

Errors?

This family history is incomplete and may contain errors. Please help improve the accuracy of this family tree. Send comments / suggestions to cockerline@gmail.com

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The COCKERLINEs Arrive in North America

On November 21st, 1833, John COCKERLINE, his wife Mary JACKSON, their four children, and John's brother Thomas arrived in North America. They were the 3rd known family of COCKERLINEs to come to 'The New World'. There had been earlier COCKERLINEs. The earliest to be documented in North America was John's 3rd cousin, Thomas COCKERLINE (1778-1824) of Patrington, ERY. Then in 1830 there were three of John's 1st cousins from Welwick: brothers Matthew, Robert & William.

With the British colonization of the Americas, there were several waves of immigrants from England. The first mass exodus from England began in 1630 when seventeen ships landed in Plymouth Rock. On board were the Puritans who settled the Massachusetts Bay Colony. From the late-1640s through to the 1670s, a second influx of English and Scottish immigrants headed for Virginia. From the 1680s through to the 1720s, there was a Quaker Migration to many areas along the east coast of America. Then, as the American west opened up in the 1770s, there was yet another massive migration from northern England, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

It is hard to imagine that there wasn't a COCKERLINE or two who might have left England for the New World in one of those waves of migration. But, as far as can be documented, the honour of being the first COCKERLINE in North America belongs to a Thomas COCKERLINE who, at the age of 44, died in Montreal. From the 1824 Parish Register of Christ Church, Montreal, Lower Canada:

> Thomas Cockerline, a labourer, died on the 9th of October 1824, aged forty-four years and was buried on the eleventh following, by me, John [can't read], Rector

Thomas COCKERLINE

Who was this Thomas COCKERLINE? At age 44, Thomas would have been born about 1779. Only one record has been found of a Thomas COCKERLINE baptized in England during the decade before or after 1779. For this reason, the Thomas who died at Montreal is believed to have been the son of William COCKERLINE (1750-1820) and Elizabeth MOOTE (1750-1822) of Patrington. From the 1778 Parish Register for Patrington, ERY:

> September 13th - Thomas, son of William Cockerline, labourer

Little else is known about this particular individual. Other than his baptism, Thomas seems to have disappeared from the Yorkshire parish records. No likely marriage or death has been found in the parish records of England. For this reason, it is assumed he left England as a bachelor and married in Montreal. However, when he immigrated to Montreal or when and where he married are all unknown.

The Widow Anna COCKERLINE

In the summer of 1825, six months after Thomas' death, his widow Anna COCKALINE was enumerated in Montreal with a female child under the age of six. The implication is that Thomas had likely married in the period between 1818 and 1824, but no such record has been found in the Montreal area.

In the fall of 1825, Anna remarried. From the 1825 Parish Register of Christ Church, Montreal:

> Jonathan Holmes of Montreal, Bachelor, and Ann Cockaline, of the same place, Spinster, were married by the publication of Banns on the 17th day of October 1825.

In the following 5 years, Jonathan & Anna had at least three children: William (1826), Elias (1828), and Mary (1831). From Christ Church Cathedral Parish Register:

> 1826 William, son of Jonathan Holmes, of Montreal, Labourer, and of Hannah Walker, his wife, was born on the 29th day of May 1826 and baptized on the 27th day of August following, by me, John Bethune, Rector.
>
> 1828 Elias, son of Jonathan Holmes, of Montreal, Founder, and of Hannah Walker, his wife, was born on the twenty eighth day of July one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight and baptized on the thirty first day of August following, by me, A F Atkinson, Minister.
>
> 1831 Mary, daughter of Jonathan HOLMES, of Montreal, Founder, and of Anna Walker, his wife, was born on the first day of February one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one and was privately baptized on the fifteenth following, by me, John Bethune, Rector.

Son William, died at the age of two years. From Christ Church Cathedral Parish Register, Montreal:

> 1828 William, son of Jonathan HOLMES of Montreal, Labourer, and of Hannah WALKER his wife, died on the twenty-third day of November one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, ages two years - and was buried on the twenty-sixth following, by me John Bethune, Rector

Fortunately, even though it was an Anglican church, the mother of these three HOLMES children was identified by her maiden name – a traditional Scottish Presbyterian approach. In all three cases, her name was given as Hannah / Anna WALKER.

The family of Jonathan HOLMES has not been found in the 1831 Census of Montreal or in any subsequent records. Did the couple die or possibly move? There was an 1834 burial of a Jonathan HOLMES at the same church in Montreal. From Christ Church Cathedral Parish Register, Montreal:

> 1834 Jonathan HOLMES died in the general hospital on the twenty fifth day of July one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, aged 44 years, and was buried on the twenty-sixth following, by me [*can't read signature*]

Based on Jonathan's age, this could well be the husband of Anna WALKER. Given no other "Jonathan HOLMES" in the Christ Church parish records, it is presumed this was the

burial entry for Hannah / Anna WALKER's husband. However, no employment status (i.e. foundry worker, labourer) was noted in this particular burial record, so by no means can this be considered 'proven'.

Supporting this assumption that Jonathan HOLMES died in 1834 is an entry in the 1841/42 census of Quebec. In Queen's Ward, Montreal (outside of city limits), there was an enumeration of a "Widow Holmes". As the 1841/42 census was a "population census", only the head of household was listed. In this particular entry, the head of the household was identified as "Widow Holmes". Was this possibly Jonathan's widow, Hannah WALKER?

The Widow HOLMES

In the 1841/42, six people were listed in this household. By age category, marriage status, and place of birth, it appears there were 3 adults and 3 children in the household. Two of the adults appears to have been a married couple from Scotland who had both been in Quebec for 10 years This couple appears to have been age 30 to 45 years of age. The third adult appears to have been a 'single' woman, born in England. This third adult had been in Quebec for 22 years. As for the children, there were three. Whose children were these?

By age and gender the three children were: 1) a male between 5 and 12 years of age; 2) a female between 5 and 12; and 3) a female between 13 and 18. Could these possibly be the children of the twice widowed Anna WALKER?

Anna had 4 children. By her first husband, Thomas COCKERLINE, Anna had a female child born between 1819 and 1825. No record of the daughter's name has been found. In 1842, she would have been at least age 17. Assuming this unnamed daughter was still living, it is possible she was the female child age 14 – 18.

By her second marriage to Jonathan HOLMES, Anna had three children: William (1826), Elias (1828), and Mary (1831). Her first child, William, died in 1828 so would not have been enumerated in the 1841/42. Her second child, Elias, born in 1828, would have been age 14/15 in 1842. Based on the ages of the children enumerated with the widow HOLMES, Elias would not have living with in the household. The third child, Mary was born in 1831. She would have been age 10/11 in 1842. Based on the ages of the children enumerated with the HOLMES household, Mary may have been the daughter age 5 - 12.

Beyond the 1825 census, no identifiable record of Anna's daughter by Thomas COCKERLINE has been found. No Quebec or Ontario marriage record has been found for a COCKERLINE female who might be the daughter of Thomas COCKERLINE. Likewise, no burial record for a likely daughter of Thomas COCKERLINE has been found. Consequently, this unnamed daughter remains a total mystery. While she may have been living with the "Widow HOLMES" in the 1841/42, it is presumed that she never married and had no children.

As to Anna's three children by Jonathan HOLMES, her first child William died young. Son Elias moved to St Catherines, Ontario where he married in 1864. Daughter Mary married first to an Archibald BLACK in Montreal in 1848, then to a John WATT in Lincoln County, Ontario in 1860.

When and where Anna died in also a mystery. Quebec & Ontario records for the early to mid-1800s are sparce. Whether she continued to live in the Montreal, or whether she moved to Ontario to live with one of her children is not known. She has not been found in either the 1851 or 1861 census records, nor has a burial record been found for her.

Anna WALKER's son, Elias HOLMES

Based on a county marriage registered for St Catharines in Upper Canada, Anna's son Elias married a Mary Jane LEECH on February 27th, 1864. From Ontario County Marriages for 1864:

> Elias Holmes, age 34, son of Jonathan & Hannah Holmes, Bachelor, and Jane Leach, age 21, daughter of Thomas & Margaret Leach were married on the 24th day of February 1864.

No death record for Elias has been found. Elias, however, appears to have died shortly after his marriage as in the 1871 census for St Catharines, Mary HOLMES (née LEECH), age 24, was listed as a widow. The following April, she married Frederic WILLINS at Stamford, Welland County, Ontario. From the Ontario civil registration of marriages for 1872:

> Frederic Willins, farmer of Stamford, age 53, son of Jas & Charlotte Willins, Bachelor, and Mary Jane Holmes, widow of St Catherines, age 29, daughter of Thomas & Margaret Leach were married on the 28th day of April 1872.

From the Ontario civil registration of deaths for 1883, Frederic WILLINS died of hepatitis on December 30th, 1883. He was buried at the Saint John's Anglican Church in Niagara Falls, Ontario. His wife Mary Jane survived him by another 43 years. From their tombstone inscription:

> Frederic Willins, Nov 1, 1818 - Dec 30, 1883
> His Wife, Mary Jane, June 14, 1841 - Mar 27, 1926

Anna WALKER's daughter, Mary HOLMES

In 1848, Anna's daughter Mary married Archibald BLACK. From Christ Church Cathedral Parish Register in Montreal:

> On this the thirteenth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty eight, Archibald Black of Montreal, bachelor, and Mary Holmes of the same place, spinster were married after due publication of banns, in the presence of subscribing witnesses:
> Signatures: Archibald Black, Mary Holmes (*appears to be their own signatures*)
> Witnesses: John Kirkland, Elizabeth Robb (Nobb?)

No record of either Archibald or Mary BLACK has been found in the 1851 census records for Quebec or Ontario. However, on September 13th, 1860, Mary BLACK married John

WATTS in St Catherines, Ontario. From the Ontario County Marriages registrations, Mary BLACK, age 28, married John WATTS, age 26. Mary's parents were noted as Jonathan & Hannah (*no surname noted*).

No civil death registration has been found for Mary, but she was buried in Fairview Cemetery, Niagara Falls, Ontario. Her tombstone marker indicates she died in 1900. Her husband died in 1916 and was buried in the same plot. From their memorial markers:

Mary WATTS, 1832-1900

John WATTS, 1835-1916

Thomas COCKERLINE's legacy in Montreal

Though Thomas COCKERLINE & Anna WALKER were the first documented COCKERLINE family in North America, the COCKERLINE surname had a very short presence in Montreal. Their only known child – an unnamed daughter – has not been identified in any records other than the 1825 census of Montreal. No burial or marriage record has been found that would suggest the name of Thomas COCKERLINE's daughter, her whereabouts after the 1825 census, or her date of death. So, though Thomas COCKERLINE & Hannah WALKER were the first known COCKERLINEs in the 'New World', they did not establish a lasting presence of the COCKERLINE surname in Canada or the US.

Brothers Robert, Matthew, & William COCKERLINE

As of 1817, one method of proceeding inland after arriving by ship at the port of Quebec was to take passage on one of the steamships to Montreal. Few of the passenger lists for these companies still exist, but for one company – the St Lawrence Steamboat Company – some records for the period 1819 to 1836 have survived and have been transcribed.

On June 10th, 1830, the ship John Molson made its 10th trip up the St Lawrence River from Quebec City to Montreal. On board were 3 steerage passengers: Robert, Matthew, & William COCKERLINE.

Ticket #	Passenger Name	Cabin or Steerage	Destination	Fare Paid (£/s/d)
#29	Robert Cockerline	Steerage	Montreal	-/7/6
#103	Matthew Cockerline	Steerage	Montreal	-/7/6
#113	William Cockerline	Steerage	Montreal	-/7/6

British and Irish Emigrants

We are truly gratified to learn, that Messrs. John Molson, & Sons, proprietors of the first Steam Boats used in the St. Lawrence, have upon the application of his Majesty's Consul for New-York, liberally agreed to afford accommodation to such settlers as may in future arrive at Quebec, transport on the most easy terms to Montreal, with a view to proceed to Upper Canada.—We understand that each settler will be allowed to take nearly 200 lbs. baggage, instead of only 60 lbs. allowed to travellers; and that the whole expense for each grown settler will be 30s. from Quebec to Kingston, and 1s. 3d. more to York;—children half price. We further learn that Messrs. Berthelet & Norton, have made equally generous offers on behalf of Settlers, who may be accommodated by them with excellent provisions in small quantities, at the wholesale prices upon making application, and testifying that they will settle in Lower or Upper Canada. While we rejoice in these beneficial regulations, we are not without hope, that their effect will be of permanent utility to the settlers, and consequently to these fine Provinces. Whilst we are thus indulging in ardent expectations, we cannot but reprobate a fatal delusion that is too often successfully practised by ship owners and masters in the British and Irish ports, to fleece the unsuspecting emigrant of his money.

From: Montreal Gazette, June 23, 1817

Robert COCKERLINE (1793-1877)

Robert & Matthew COCKERLINE were brothers, sons of Thomas COCKERLINE & Ann WILSON of Holmpton, Yorkshire. Robert settled in East Gwilliambury, York County, Ontario where he took up farming. In the 1851, 1861, and 1871 census, he was enumerated in East Gwilliambury. He died there in 1877 and was buried in the Mount Albert Pioneer Cemetery in York County, Ontario. From his tombstone:

> In memory of Robt. COCKERLINE who died June 15, 1877, Æ 82 y'rs, 6 mo's
> Dearest husband thou just left us (*illegible*) less (*illegible*) deeply felt but it's God (*the rest is illegible*).

There in 1847, he married the widow Elizabeth QUIBELL (née BELAMY). They had one child, Maria, who married Dr William FORREST. By this marriage, Robert had five grandchildren but none carried the COCKERLINE surname.

Matthew COCKERLINE (1802-1872)

Matthew settled in Duffrin's Creek, York County, Ontario where he established a gristmill. He has not been identified in the 1841, 1851, or 1861 census of Ontario. In the 1871 census, he was enumerated as a millwright in York County, Ontario.

Matthew requested his sister Ann and nephew Matthew Bird COCKERLINE of Holmpton, ERY come to Canada. In an 1840 letter from Matthew's brother Robert to their parents in Holmpton, ERY, Robert said,

> "...he has bought a mill and wants his sister Ann and her little boy or he says he must have wife."

Matthew's sister remained in England, but his nephew Matthew Bird COCKERLINE did come to Canada at some point in the late-1840s or early-1850s. While there are many descendants of Matthew Bird COCKERLINE in the US, the elder Matthew never married and had no children.

William COCKERLINE (1795-1841)

As to the 3rd COCKERLINE aboard the steamer John Molson, no other record of William's presence in Canada has been found. He is assumed to be the brother of Matthew and Robert, but this is uncertain. If he was their brother, it appears he returned to England where he died in 1841. From the 1841 Parish Register of Burials for Roos, ERY:

> William COCKERLINE of Roos, Oct 7th

If the William travelling with Robert & Matthew wasn't their brother, then his identity is a mystery. However, whether William died in Canada, moved to the US, or returned to England, there is no record of any children in North America who carried on his surname.

Robert, Matthew, & William's legacy in Ontario

Although there were three male COCKERLINEs in this 2nd documented COCKERLINE immigration to the New World, the COCKERLINE surname was not established.

John COCKERLINE & Family

The 1833 arrival in New York City of John COCKERLINE, his wife Mary JACKSON, and their 4 children constituted the 3rd documented COCKERLINE family in the New World. While they were not the first COCKERLINEs to arrive in North America, they were the first to establish a lasting COCKERLINE presence in North America.

On September 21st, 1833, the family left England for New York City. At Liverpool, they boarded the barque Fair Isle Shields and arrived in New York on November 19th, 1833. From The Liverpool Mercury, dated Sept 27, 1833, Pg 3:

> Vessels Sailed, Sept 21st: the Fair Isle (Captain) WINN (for) New York

After a voyage of seven weeks, their vessel finally arrived at their destination in New York City. From The New York Evening Post, dated November 20th, 1833, Pg 2:

> The Fair Isle arrived last evening from Liverpool, 63 days.

From the ship's manifest submitted to the New York Port Authority:

Name	**Age**	**Occupation**	**Origin**	**Destination**
John Cockerline	35	Coachman	Yorkshire	Canada
Mary ... wife	30		"	"
Ann ... daughter	9		"	"
Esther ... daughter	7		"	"
William ... son	4		"	"
John ... son	1		"	"
Thomas Cockerline	35	Tailor	"	"

Voyages from England to North America were typically undertaken from March through October when weather was fairly stable. A 63-day voyage was not what they were expecting. Based on the ship they were on, they were likely hoping for was a smooth voyage of 4 to 5 weeks. From an advertisement the previous year in The Norwich Mercury, March 3rd 1832, Pg 2:

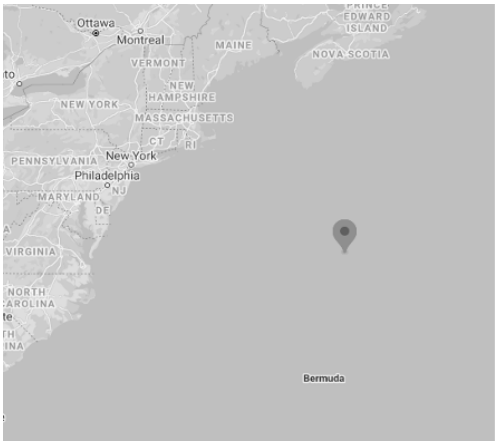
> To Sail the 5th April (1832).
>
> The Fine New Fast-sailing Ship Fair Isle, Thomas Winn, commander, burthen 500 tons, lying in St Katherine's Dock. The steerage is lofty and spacious and conveniently fitted up for the comfort of passengers. Passengers will be taken on moderate terms. For Passage apply to James Chapman, Baggage Warehouse, St Katherine's Dock, London.

Whether or not it was adventure they sought, it was an adventure they got. From the introductory paragraph of an unsourced newspaper clipping in the files of Helen Margaret COCKERLINE, a reference to the trip mentioned a voyage "*on a tempestuous ocean*".

> In 1833 John COCKERLINE, wife and four children, left home in Yorkshire, England and after a voyage of 16 *(sic)* weeks on a tempestuous ocean came to Henrysburg. ...

The Fair Isle was a new, fast sailing ship that had previously made the trip in just under 4 weeks, yet this trip lasted weeks longer than normal. That their voyage lasted so long can only hint at what was meant by the description of a "tempestuous ocean". But another newspaper article about their trip indicates they were significantly off course, well south of their final destination in New York City. This article also helps add context to the weather they may have encounter on that trip. From the Charleston Daily Courier, dated Nov 28, 1833, Pg 2:

> Barque Fair Isle, Winn, Liverpool, 59 days. 9th inst. lat 37,23 lon 63,46, boarded the wreck of the schooner Caroline of N York - had logwood on board, took from her an anchor; she had 3 feet water in her hold, both masts gone. Capt. Winn would have put a crew aboard the Caroline had she not been stripped of everything."



From Google Maps

After the COCKERLINEs debarked in New York City, they still had a significant land trip ahead of them. To reach their destination in Lower Canada, the family had to travel some 350 miles from New York City to Lower Canada. The precise route they took is unknown, but the most likely route would have been along the North East Passage, one of the most navigated waterways in North America during the 18th and 19th centuries. From New York City, the route involved travelling up the Hudson River to Albany, NY, then on to south shore of Lake Champlain, northward across the lake to Rouses Point, NY on the north shore of Lake Champlain, and then a final leg down the Richelieu River to Montreal. By 1824, newly constructed canals bypassed the Richelieu Rapids and daily steamer service was available from Albany through to Montreal. By 1833, it was possible to buy a ticket from Albany through to Montreal and expect to make that portion of the trip in about 48 hours.

Just 11 miles north from Rouses Point was Bogton, Lower Canada where Mary JACKSON's parents had settled about 5 years earlier. There is an island in the Richelieu River, Îsle aux Noir, just two miles from Bogton where - in the future - boats would be able to debark passengers. But in 1833 that dock had yet been built.

Rouses Point was close to their final destination. Here they likely had a choice to either debark and travel 11 miles north to Bogtown or to travel the full distance down the Richelieu River to Montreal, then backtrack about 35 miles southeast. Apparently, they chose the latter as Laura COCKERLINE (1921-1998) – a 4th generation family member on the COCKERLINE homestead – told her nephew David FRASER that the family had travelled from Montreal by foot and by cart. While travelling to Montreal seems counter intuitive, Montreal would have been a better place for the family to get needed provisions for the winter ahead.

The North East Passage

From the time of North America's colonization up until the early 1900s, the most important passage for travel and commerce in North America was the waterway from the Hudson River to Lake Champlain and on to Montreal and Quebec City via the Richelieu and Saint Lawrence Rivers. This corridor was also of paramount strategic military importance. It played a pivotal role in the French and Indian and Revolutionary wars, as well as in the War of 1812. Later canals connecting the Hudson to Lake Champlain and circumventing the Richelieu River rapids created a seamless commercial and tourist corridor from New York City to Montreal.

https://www.rickmoulton.com/current/northeast_passage.php

The North East Passage

From: www.landfallnavigation.com

Where the COCKERLINEs stayed for the first few years is not known, but the first letters from Yorkshire to the COCKERLINEs in Lower Canada were addressed to the family in Bogton. Given that the COCKERLINEs had arrived in late November, they would have depended on the graciousness of others for accommodation and food. It is assumed that their initial accommodation was with Mary's family in Bogton, but accommodating seven additional people (John, his family, and his brother) in one household would have been taxing.

Is it possible that at least for the initial few months the family was accommodated across several households? There were other people from Holderness nearby. One person in particular was Job ELLETSON (1802-1890), a close friend of John COCKERLINE. John and Job had been witnesses at each other's weddings back in Yorkshire. There was also Francis COOKMAN (1805-1889), a cousin to Mary JACKSON.

Laura COCKERLINE said that the employment situation was not what John had anticipated and he had considered returning to England. However, On November 18th, 1836 John acquired a farm about 4 miles northwest of Bogton, just 3 miles east of Henrysburg (*Source: Frasers of Hillcrest Farm Dundee QC: The Legacy of Alma Cockerline Fraser, Cockerline Ancestors, Family & Growth*, David FRASER, 2024). Nearly 200 years later, descendants of John & Mary remain on that original property.

Not all John & Mary's children married and/or had children, yet they had 20 grandchildren of which four were males who bore the COCKERLINE surname. Via the marriages of three of these male grandchildren, the COCKERLINE surname was established in Canada and in the 1880s, spread into the United States of America.

Were there Other COCKERLINE Immigrants?

It is not known if there were earlier COCKERLINEs who set out for the New World. One aspect not to be overlooked is that not all voyages arrived safely at their destination. One 1841 news article about the wreck of the Barque Fair Isle demonstrates the perils of ocean travel. This was the very same ship John & Mary COCKERLINE had sailed on eight years earlier. From the Newcastle Courant (Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Northumberland, England), August 20th, 1841, pg 2:

> Wreck of the Barque Fair Isle
>
> Québec, July 21 - The barque Fair Isle, Mills; the brig Townley, Miller, of Newcastle; and the brig Wesleydale, Brown, of Suderland, all from Québec were driven ashore on the south west point of the Island of Anticosti on the night of the 29th and morning of the 30th ult. in a fog and became total wrecks - the masters and crews saved and carried to Gaspé basin by the brigantine Wave of New Jersey on the voyage to the Labrador fisheries.

There were; however, subsequent COCKERLINEs who followed. The family of William COCKERLINE (1792-1841), and Hannah WILSON (1800-1888) arrived in 1851. William had died a decade earlier, but his widow and children left England and settled in Huron County, Upper Canada. In the 1880s, descendants of this family spread out across the continent. Some of the family headed north to North Bay, Ontario, Canada to work on the railway. Some family headed west to farm in Pilot Mound, Manitoba, Canada. Some of the family migrated southward seeking employment in Michigan, USA.

Matthew Bird COCKERLINE (1832-1901) was another immigrant who came to Canada sometime in the early-1850s. He apprenticed as a mill operator with his Uncle Matthew COCKERLINE of Bradford, Upper Canada. Matthew Bird COCKERLINE married in York County, Upper Canada in 1856, then shortly after his uncle died in 1878, the younger Matthew and his family set out for Oregon, USA.

Today, all of the living COCKERLINEs in Canada and in the USA can trace their surname back to one of three families: the family of John & Mary COCKERLINE of Henrysburg, Lower Canada; the family of William & Hannah COCKERLINE of Hullett, Upper Canada; or the family of Matthew & Matilda COCKERLINE of Bradford, Upper Canada.

The Henrysburg COCKERLINEs

William COCKERLINE 1761 – 1745	Esther BARRETT 1761 - 1845	Marmaduke JACKSON 1776 - unknown	Frances STAVELY 1774 - 1844
John COCKERLINE		**Mary JACKSON**	
Married: 1823 @ Easington, ERY			
Born	1797 @ Hollym, Yorkshire	**Born**	
Bapt	1797 @ Hollym, Yorkshire	**Bapt**	1803 @ Skeffling, Yorkshire
Died	1875 @ Henrysburg, Québec	**Died**	1869 @ Henrysburg, Québec
Buried	1875 @ Henrysburg, Québec	**Buried**	1869 @ Henrysburg, Québec

Children		
Name	**Baptized**	**Buried**
Ann	1823 @ Holmpton, ERY	1877 @ Henrysburg, Qué
Esther	1825 @ Holmpton, ERY	1903 @ Buffalo, MN, USA
William	1829 @ South Stainley, ERY	1911 @ Bedford, Qué
John	1832 @ South Stainley, ERY	1914 @ Parma, IN, USA
Mary	1835 @ Henrysburg, Qué	1902 @ Lowell, MA, USA
Elizabeth	1838 @ Henrysburg, Qué	1871 @ Henrysburg, Qué
Charles	1841 @ Henrysburg, Qué	1918 @ Courtright, Ont
Thomas	1846 @ Henrysburg, Qué	1911 @ Henrysburg, Qué

Researcher's Conclusion John COCKERLINE	Based on family letters from England to John COCKERLINE in Henrysburg, John COCKERLINE's parents are considered proven. John was the son of William COCKERLINE & Esther BARRETT of Holmpton, Yorkshire.
Researcher's Conclusion Mary JACKSON	There is no one piece of evidence that directly proves Mary was the daughter of Marmaduke JACKSON of Henrysburg. There is; however, enough circumstantial evidence that it is certain that Mary was the daughter of "Duke" JACKSON & Frances STAVELY who emigrated to Lower Canada in the late 1820s.

John COCKERLINE (1797 - 1875)

Coachman, Gardener, Farmer

John was baptized at Hollym on May 24th, 1797, the son of William COCKERLINE (1761-1845) and Esther BARRETT (1761-1845). From the 1797 Parish Register of baptisms in Hollym cum Withernsea in the East Riding of Yorkshire (hereafter referred to as ERY):

> 21 March 1797 - John, son of William Cokerline of Holmpton, Labourer, baptized.

On March 31st, 1823, at Easington, ERY John married Mary JACKSON, the daughter of Marmaduke JACKSON (1776-*unknown*), and Frances STAVELY (1774-1844). From the 1823 Bishop's Transcript for Easington, ERY:

> John Cockerline and Mary Jackson of Easington, married, 31 Mar 1823

Also, from the 1823 Parish Register for Easington, ERY:

> John Cockerline of the parish of Holmpton and Mary Jackson of this parish were married in this church by Banns this thirty-first day of March in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three by me, Geo Inman, Curate.
>
> This marriage was solemnized between us: John Cockerline (his signature), Mary X Jackson (her mark), in the presence of Michael Charlton & Job Elletson.

Before coming to Canada, John worked as a gardener and coachman at Cayton Hall in South Stainley near Ripley, ERY. From ***The Gardener's Magazine and Register of Rural & Domestic Improvement, Volume 4*** by J C London, 1828, pg 410:

> Yorkshire Horticultural Society held their summer meetings in Leeds on July 2nd, 1828.
>
> Culinary Vegetables: For the best cucumbers, to John Cockerline, gardener to Richard Lacy, Esq., Cayton Hall, Ripley

On September 21st, 1833, the family left England for Canada. At Liverpool, they boarded the barque Fair Isle Shields and arrived in New York on November 19th, 1833. From The Liverpool Mercury, dated Sept 27, 1833, Pg 3:

> Vessels Sailed, Sept 21st: the Fair Isle (Captain) WINN (for) New York

and from The New York Evening Post, dated Nov 20, 1833, Pg 2

> The Fair Isle arrived last evening from Liverpool, 63 days.

The 1841/42 census records for no longer exists, but the family was enumerated there in the 1851/52, 1861 and 1871 census of St Bernard de LaColle parish. Included in the 1851 census was an agricultural component. From this we know the family lived in a one-story house on a 128-acre farm. There were no vacant homes on the farm. So, was the family of 10 still living in the original house they built 15 years earlier? David FRASER, in his 2024 book, *Frasers of Hillcrest Farm Dundee QC: The Legacy of Alma Cockerline Fraser,*

1841/1842 census of Canada East

The 1841 census of Canada East was begun in June 6th of 1841, but not finished until February 1st of 1842. Needless to say, there may have been significant changes in family status during that time.

The purpose of the census was to determine parliamentary representation; hence it only recorded the names of the heads of family (voters). Others in the family were not named, but were counted as household members, though there was a breakdown by gender and age groups.

Many portions of the 1841/42 census were damaged or lost before electronic images could be made. As a result, there are no 1841/42 census records for many parts of the province.

Cockerline Ancestors, Family & Growth, suggests a second house had been built, with the older children living in the original house.

The 1851/52 census indicated the COCKERLINE farm had 80 acres under crops and 48 acres in pasture. From their crops they had 100 bushels of oats (7 acres), 40 bushels of wheat (4 acres), 20 bushels of potatoes (1 acre), 16 bushels of barley (1 acre), 16 bushels of buckwheat (1 acre), and 10 bushels of Indian corn (1 acre). They also had 15 stacks of hay.

Animals on the farm included 5 oxen, 8 milk cows, 4 calves, 2 horses, 7 sheep, and 3 pigs. From their livestock that year, that had produced 800 lbs of butter, 300 lbs of beef (in barrels), and 800 lbs of pork (in barrels). From the sheep, they had 25 pounds of wool.

Mary died January 3rd, 1869 (noted below). John died on November 17th, 1872. Both were buried in the Methodist cemetery at Henrysburg, Quebec, CANADA. From the Hemmingford Presbyterian Church records of 1875:

> John Cockerline, farmer, of the parish of Lacolle, Co of St Johns, died in Henrysburg on the seventeenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and was buried by me on the nineteenth day of November in the same year, aged Seventy-Eight years. W.K. Shortt, M. Minister
> Witnesses: William Cockerline, Charles Cockerline

John COCKERLINE's Ancestry

That John COCKERLINE of Henryville was the son of William COCKERLINE & Esther BARRETT of Holmpton has been established based on several factors. Although it is not known when Helen Margaret COCKERLINE (1905-2001) became interested in her COCKERLINE family ancestry, we do know that all her great-grandparents (the children of John & Mary) had died before she was eight years of age. Accordingly, the data she gleaned about John COCKERLINE was from her grandparent's generation – John's grandchildren. Among the documents she came across were numerous letters from William & Esther COCKERLINE of Holmpton to their son John in Lower Canada. Through these letters, it is well proven that William COCKERLINE (1761-1845) and Esther BARRETT (1761-1845) of Holmpton were the parents of John COCKERLINE of Henrysburg.

Below, an excerpt from one letter as transcribed by Margaret COCKERLINE (1905-2001). The original 1839 letter was from John COCKERLINE's brother, William, in Holmpton. Original spelling has been retained and demonstrates a distinct Yorkshire accent.

> Holmpton
> April 18th 1839
>
> Dear Brother I take this Opertounity of Wrighting to you Opin this to find you & your Famley all well as this leevs me & my family at present.

Thank God for it But I am sorey to say that hour Honored Farther is verey Badley at present & Has been a long time. his farthist journey is to hour house & back. It is as far as he is able. Hour Dear Mother is as well as can be expected at present but shee has been onley poorley at times of A late. Hant Catherine Fowler Died Jany 28, age Holmpton About a fortnight.

[*additional text about neighbours not included*]

So no more at present from your Affectionate Brother & Sister William Cockerline

Letters aside, none of the stories of their pioneer life seem to have been written down and, unfortunately, are now presumed lost.

Mary JACKSON (1803 - 1869)

Mary JACKSON was the daughter of Marmaduke JACKSON (1776-unknown), and Frances STAVLEY (1774-1844). She was baptized at Skeffling, ERY on May 22nd, 1803. From the 1803 Parish Register for Skeffling, ERY:

May 22nd (1803), Mary, Daughter of Marmaduke Jackson, Lab'r, Bapt'd

On March 31st, 1823, at the age of 20, she married John COCKERLINE. Over the course of the next 10 years, they had 4 children: Ann (1823), Esther (1825), William (1829), and John (1832). Their first two children were baptized at Holmpton. From the Parish Registers for Holmpton, ERY:

1823 - Ann, dau of John and Mary Cockerline, Holmpton, Labourer, was baptized 26 Oct

1825 - Ester, dau of John and Mary Cockerline, Holmpton, Labourer, was baptized 29 Oct

Their 3rd and 4th were baptized at South Stainley. From the Parish Registers for South Stainley, ERY:

1829 - Oct 11th, William, son of John & Mary Cockerline, of Stainley, Coachman at Cayton Hall

1832 - Mar 21st, John, son of John & Mary Cockerline, of Stainley, Coachman at Cayton Hall

In 1833 the family left England for Canada where their next 4 children were born & baptized: Mary (1835), Elizabeth (1838), Charles (1841), and Thomas (1846). From the archives of Christ Church Cathedral in Montréal, Lower Canada:

1839 - Elizabeth, daughter of John Cockerline, farmer of LaColle, County of L'Acadie, district of Montréal, and of Mary Jackson, was born on 17 May 1838 and baptized by me on 15 February 1839.
Witness: William Jackson

1839 - Mary, daughter of the above, born 8th of March 1835 and baptized on 15 February 1839.
Witness: William Jackson

1841 - Charles, son of John Cockerline of the seigneury of LaColle in the district of Montreal, farmer and Mary by her maiden name Jackson his wife, was born the eighteenth day of April in the year of our Lord One Thousand eight hundred forty-one and was baptized on the twentieth day of March in the year of our Lord One Thousand eight hundred forty-

four, by me, Henry Hazard.
Witness: John Jackson

1846 - Thomas Cockerline, son of John Cockerline of the settlement of Henrysburgh in the municipality of LaColle in the district of Montreal, farmer and Mary by her maiden name Jackson his wife was born on the second day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six and was baptized the twenty second day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.
Witness: Francis Cookman, William Dibbs

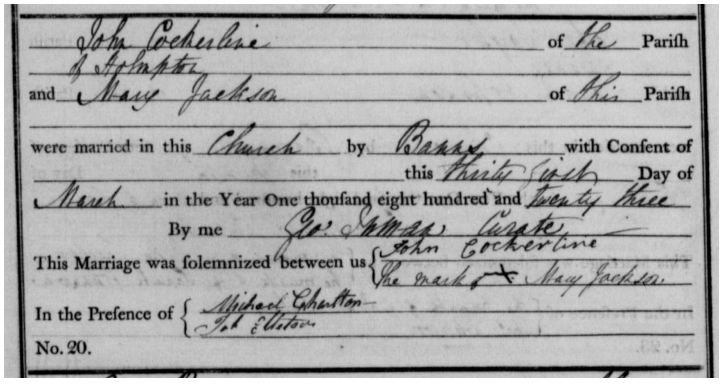
Mary JACKSON died on January 3rd, 1869 and was buried in the Methodist cemetery at Henrysburg, Quebec, CANADA. From the Hemmingford Presbyterian Church records for 1869:

Mary Jackson, wife of John Cockerline, died in Henrysburg on the third of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine & was buried in the Wesleyan Methodist Burial Ground on the fifth day of the month and year aforesaid, and in the presence of undersigned witnesses, by me, J.A. Gordon, Minister
Witnesses: Thomas Cockerline, John Cockerline

Mary JACKSON's Ancestry

Mary JACKSON was the daughter of Marmaduke JACKSON & Frances STAVELY. This link has been maintained by family lore in several descending lineages. Unfortunately, transmitted down through the generations, lore has a way of being misinterpreted and cannot be trusted as proof. So, as the Russian proverb states, "*Trust, but verify*". But sadly, there seems to be no single document that affirms this connection. His being the case, how does one verify Mary JACKSON's lineage?

Descendants of John & Mary have been on the family homestead in Henrysburg for close to two centuries. Many of the family letters that Margaret COCKERLINE identified were read at the COCKERLINE homestead. These letters, though, were between the COCKERLINE relatives in England and Lower Canada. There appear to have been no similar letters between any JACKSON relatives back in England. One possible reason for this is that Mary – *at least in 1833* – could not read or write. This aspect was revealed by their marriage registration. John signed with


John Cockerline of the Parish
of Hemmingford
and Mary Jackson of this Parish
were married in this Church by Banns with Consent of
this Thirty Sixth Day of
March in the Year One thousand eight hundred and Twenty three
By me Geo. Thomas Curate
This Marriage was solemnized between us { John Cockerline / the mark + Mary Jackson
In the Presence of { Michael Charlton / Pat Elliston
No. 20.

his signature while Mary signed with her X mark.

The only references to Mary JACKSON's age are from the 1851 (age 48) and 1861 (age 57) census for Henrysburg. Her age as reported in the census records would put her birthdate between 1802 and 1804. In her marriage registration in Easington, she was noted as being 'of this parish'. A search of the parish records for Holderness yielded no Mary JACKSONs baptized at Easington, but there were five Mary JACKSONs baptized in the vicinity in the period 1800 through 1806.

- Mary Jackson baptized at Keyingham on November 13th, 1800, the daughter of John Jackson;
- Mary Jackson baptized at Skeffling on May 22nd, 1803, the daughter of Marmaduke Jackson;
- Mary Anne Jackson baptized at Skeckling with Burstwick on August 1st, 1803, the daughter of John Jackson;
- Mary Jackson baptized at Keyingham on January 6th, 1805, the daughter of John Jackson;
- Mary Jackson baptized at Roos on October 19th, 1805, the daughter of Peter & Elizabeth Jackson;

Of the five Mary JACKSONs noted above, there is no reason to eliminate any one of them on the basis of infant mortality or other proven marriages. An 1829 letter, though, suggests a reason to focus on the 1803 baptism at Skeffling. That 1829 letter from William JACKSON to John COCKERLINE in South Stainley provided several hints to the JACKSON / COCKERLINE connection. First, William referred to a letter from Francis COOKMAN. Second, William referred to his sister Fanny's marriage. And third, William signs off as "your affectionate brother".

Clue #1

The first clue that piques interest is William JACKSON's mentioned an earlier letter from LaColle. That letter was from Francis COOKMAN (1805-1899) in LaColle to his father-in-law William DIBB (1784-1870) in Hollym, Yorkshire. Francis COOKMAN and Mary JACKSON were cousins via Mary's grandmother Elizabeth COOKMAN (1738-1805) of Keyingham.

A decade and a half later, both William DIBB and Frances COOKMAN were witnesses to the 1846 baptism of John & Mary's son, Thomas, in Henrysburg. While the COOKMAN and COCKERLINE families in LaColle maintained a close relationship, this family connection does not prove Mary's connection to Marmaduke JACKSON.

Clue #2

In the second clue, Frances COOKMAN told his father-in-law about the marriage in LaColle of a Fanny JACKSON. As William JACKSON wrote in his letter:

> "I inquired about the Francis Cookman letter but William Dibb will not let any one see it. He said John Hall family is all well and that my sister Fanny had got married but he didn't say who with. He said she very well married and that is all he would say."

The marriage Francis COOKMAN referred to was documented in the Methodist Missionary records for LaColle. On December 13th, 1827 Fanny JACKSON married Henry WINTERBOTTOM (1796-1874). From the Odelltown (Lower Canada) Methodist circuit records for 1832-1852:

> On the thirtieth day of December in the year of our lord eighteen hundred twenty-seven, Henry Winterbottom of Noyan, farmer, and Fanny Jackson of the same place, spinster, both of major age were married by Banns in presence of the subscribing witnesses by me, M Townsend, Rector.

Fanny JACKSON has been subsequently identified in both census and burial records. In the 1851 (age 46), 1861 (age 55), 1871 (age 64), and 1881 (age 74) census records for Henrysburg, Frances was noted as being born in England. From her tombstone in Henrysburg Methodist Cemetery:

> Frances Jackson, wife of, Henry Winterbottom, Died, Nov 10, 1885, AE 79 Years

In a search of the Holderness parish records, there was only one baptism of a Frances JACKSON noted in the period 1802 through 1808. That was Frances, the daughter of Marmaduke JACKSON & Frances STAVELEY, baptized at Skeffling. From the 1805 Parish Register of baptisms for Skeffling, ERY:

> Oct 13th, 1805 Frances, D(aughter) of Marmaduke Jackson, L(abourer).

Of note, Skeffling is the same community where a Mary JACKSON had been baptized just 2 years earlier. From the 1803 Parish Register for Skeffling, ERY:

> May 22nd, 1803 Mary, daughter of Marmaduke Jackson, Lab'r, Bapt'd.

In that 1829 letter from William JACKSON to John COCKERLINE, William indicated that Fanny JACKSON was his sister.

Clue #3

A third clue provided in that letter is William's closing line.

> "Give my love to your father and mother so no more at this time from your afecnate brother William Jackson"

In his farewell, William refers to himself as "*your affectionate brother*", yet John's parents were not William's parents.

> "... give my love to <u>your</u> father and mother"

If William was not John COCKERLINE's biological brother, then what was the relationship? In 19th century England, the term '*brother*' was generically used to include *'brother-in-law*'. The implication, then, is that William JACKSON was John COCKERLINE's brother-in-law via John's wife, Mary JACKSON.

Who was William JACKSON?

In William JACKSON's 1829 letter to John COCKERLINE, one of the topics mentioned related to the amount of money each of them had saved. While the topic of sailing to the Americas was not mentioned, subsequent events suggest this is what the money was for.

> I think I shall put 25 pounds in savings bank I have 235 besides wat you have you may think it is but very little.

The date of William's emigration from England to Lower Canada is not known, but he is assumed to have sailed from England sometime about 1832. He was not enumerated in 1831 census for Lower Canada (October 1831), but on May 2nd, 1833 he was in Henrysburg, Lower Canada. On that date, he married Mary Ann SCOTT (1809-1868), the daughter of David SCOTT (1775-1852) and Susanna STEBBENS (1770-1863). From the 1833 parish record for Odelltown, Lower Canada:

> 1833 – Odelltown – 2nd day of May was married by me by banns duly published Wm Jackson yeoman & bachelor of the township of Hemmingford & Mary Scott, Spinster of Henrysburg in the Seignory of de Lery by me Rev. Wm. E. Hemstone
> Witnesses: David Scott, John Jackson, Hewson Paine

From the 1851 (age 50), 1861 (age 61) and 1871 (age 70) census records for LaColle, William was noted as having been born in England about 1800/01. He died in Hemmingford on June 17th and was buried in Henryville in 1873. From his burial entry in the Hemmingford Methodist circuit records:

> William JACKSON of the Township of Hemmingford in the County of Huntington, Province of Quebec, farmer, died on the seventeenth day of June in the year one thousand and seventy three and was buried on the nineteenth day of the same month & same year by me. Aged Seventy two years. A Parent
> Witnesses: Joseph JACKSON, Eliza JACKSON

And from his memorial stone in Wesleyan Methodist Cemetery in Henrysburg, Quebec:

> William Jackson, died, June 19, 1873, aged 72 Yrs 3 Mos

William's age-at-death as indicated on his tombstone indicates at birth in March of 1801. A search of the Holderness parish records for this time period yielded just one William JACKSON. Baptized at Easington, William was the son of Marmaduke JACKSON & Frances STAVELY. From the 1801 Parish Register for Easington, ERY:

> Mar 13th, 1801 William, Son of Marmaduke Jackson, L(abourer).

William JACKSON's marriage witnessed by John JACKSON

The three witnesses for William JACKSON's 1833 marriage to Mary Anne SCOTT were David SCOTT (the father of the bride), Hewson PAINE (Mary Anne SCOTT's brother-in-law via her sister Sophia) and a John JACKSON. John JACKSON was likely his brother. Can his identity be confirmed?

From the 1861 (age 62) and 1871 (age 73) census records for LaColle, there was a John JACKSON recorded as having been born in England about 1798/99. And from his 1877 burial record, he was identified as being born in Yorkshire in 1799. From the 1877 burial records for the LaColle Methodist church:

> John Jackson, of LaColle, born in Yorkshire England in the year seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, and died on the nineteenth day of November eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, and was buried on the twenty-first daye of the same month year, by me, Richard [W]ilson, Minister. Witnesses: William Cockerline, R Winterbottom

Based on the birth date and birth location identified in his burial record, a search of the Holderness parish records from 1797 through 1801 was made. Only two baptisms of a John JACKSON were noted:

- John Jackson baptized at Keyingham on Dec 20th, 1798, the son of John Jackson;
- John Jackson baptized at Holmpton on March 11th, 1799, the son of Marmaduke Jackson.

The John JACKSON baptized at Keyingham; however, died and was buried in 1801. From the 1801 Parish Register of burials in Keyingham, ERY:

> Jan 4th, John, son of John Jackson, labourer, aged 2 years, buried

This leaves only John JACKSON, the son of Marmaduke JACKSON & Frances STAVELY as being the John JACKSON who was buried in LaColle. From the 1798/1799 parish record for Holmpton, ERY:

> Mar 11th, John, Son of Marmaduke Jackson, Lab'r, Bapt'd

Consistent with John being the son of Marmaduke JACKSON & Frances STAVELEY are the names of the witnesses to his 1877 burial: William COCKERLINE & Robert WINTERBOTTOM. Both William & Robert were nephews of John JACKSON. William COCKERLINE (1829-1911) was the son of Mary JACKSON, hence a nephew to John JACKSON. Robert WINTERBOTTOM (1834-1889) was the son of Fanny JACKSON (*as referenced in William's 1829 letter to John COCKERLINE*), so also a nephew to John JACKSON.

Conclusion

By themselves, none of the above arguments are proof of Mary JACKSON's ancestry. They do, however, indicate sibling relationships. Specifically, Mary was:

1) the sister of William JACKSON (1801-1873),
2) the sister of Fanny JACKSON (1805-1885), and
3) the sister of John JACKSON (1799-1877).

Collectively, the sibling relationships indicate all were children of Marmaduke JACKSON & Frances STAVELEY. As well as the four JACKSON siblings being in the LaColle area, Marmaduke and his wife Frances were also there. There were no other JACKSONs in the Henrysburg area – just these six. Based on these sibling links, it is all-but-certain that Mary, Fanny, William, & John were the children of Marmaduke JACKSON & Frances

STAVELY. In that this collaborates family lore, it seems there is sufficient indirect evidence to consider Mary's ancestry as 'proven', albeit a weak proof.

The Children of John COCKERLINE & Mary JACKSON

Ann COCKERLINE (1823 - 1877)

Ann was the first-born child of John COCKERLINE (1797-1875), and Mary JACKSON (1803-1869). The family bible of her brother William stated she was born in England on October 26th, 1823. The Parish Register for Holmpton, Yorkshire indicates she was baptized that same day. From the Holmpton Parish Register of baptisms for 1823:

> Ann, dau of John and Mary Cockerline, Holmpton, Labourer, was baptized 26 Oct.

While the early research notes by Helen Margaret COCKERLINE (1905-2001) had Ann as born in South Stainley, Yorkshire, it seems improbable that mother and child would travel a distance of 95 miles to have their child baptized the day of Ann's birth. The logical assumption would be to assume that Ann was born in Holmpton, not South Stainley. That Holmpton was Ann's place of birth is collaborated by a notice of her death as published in the February 20th, 1878 edition of the Canada Christian Guardian:

> COCKERLINE, Miss Ann, daughter of the late John Cockerline, was born Oct. 26, 1823, at Holmpton, Yorkshire, came to Canada with her parents in 1833, and settled at Henrysburg, PQ. She died Aug. 29, 1877, and was buried in Henrysburg Cemetery.

The 1841/42 census for Lower Canada no longer exists. In the 1851 (age 28), 1861 (age 35), and 1871 (age 39) census records, she was enumerated living with her parents. In an era when women were seen as child-bearers, homemakers, and caregivers, it seems – based on Ann's reported age in the census – that she was sensitive about her age. However, Ann never married and had no children. Based on a line in her obituary, she fulfilled the latter duties, caring for her aged parents through long years of infirmity and illness.

On August 29th, 1877, at the age of 54, she died at Henrysburg, Quebec and was buried in the Henrysburg United Church cemetery. From the tombstone inscription:

Findagrave.com
Memorial #142788091

> In memory of Ann Cockerline.
> Died 29 Aug 1877, Aged 54 years, 11 months.
> A native of Yorkshire, England.

From an obituary in an unsourced newspaper clipping found in the GRAY Family Bible:

> Ann COCKERLINE (1823-1877)
> Daughter of the late John Cockerline, Esq, of Henrysburg, Québec, on the Hemingford circuit, was born on 26 October, 1823, at Holmpton in Yorkshire England. With her parents she emigrated to Canada East in the year 1834 and settled in Henrysburg. From childhood she was religiously dispose. If she ever cancelled her blood-bought privileges and wickedly departed from Christ, it was hard to tell just when she came back. But we know full well she was one of his, the fruits of holiness were apparent in her consistent life and most triumphant death. She joined the Methodist Church during the pastorate of Rev. John Scanlon and from that time met regularly with her brother's class. Her life was full of self-denial and unselfish devotion to the comfort and welfare of others. She cared tenderly for her aged parents, successively through long years of infirmity and illness and so far forgot herself that her health was quite broken when the time to rest came. Miss Cockerline possessed in an eminent degree that "ornament" "which is in the sight of God of great price", a meek and quiet spirit I found it a means of grace to visit her in her last illness. There was not a doubt, not a murmur. She was so sweetly resting in the great love of God in Christ, so glad to accept his gracious will, it was an inspiration to every Christian who conversed with her. On the 29th of August 1877, she departed this life to be forever with her Lord. As we laid her body to rest amongst her friends in the Hemingford Cemetery, we felt no text more appropriate than 1 Cor. 15, 55 "O death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory?"
> S J Hughes

Esther COCKERLINE (1825 - 1903)

Esther was the 2nd of 8 children born to John COCKERLINE & Mary JACKSON. When and where she was born is uncertain, but she is presumed to have been born at Holmpton. Based on the 1825 Parish Register of baptisms for Holmpton, she was baptized there on October 29th:

> Ester, dau of John and Mary Cockerline, Holmpton, Labourer, was baptized 29 Oct 1825

This baptismal date, though, is in conflict with the family bible kept by her brother William. His entry indicated she was born on November 2nd, 1825. Based on William's recorded birth date, Esther would have been baptized eight days before her birth!

Possibly her brother made an error and recorded November instead of October, but in the 1900 US census for Wright County, Minnesota, Esther's birth month was also recorded as November. So, if she had been born in November, then the Parish Register entry would suggest she would have been born in November of 1824. However, this too is problematic. Of her three siblings born in Yorkshire, her sister Ann was baptized the day she was born, brother John was baptized the day following his birth and brother William was 6 days old when he was baptized. Given John & Mary's tendency to have their children baptized as new-born infants, it seems unlikely that they would wait until Esther was one year old to baptize her. Did the parish clerk make an error in recording the date of Esther's baptism?

The Parish Register clearly states that Esther was baptized in October; however, it is noted that the baptismal entries on the page were not entered sequentially. The baptism entered immediately prior to Esther's was dated August 2nd, 1825, but the entries immediately following were April 22nd, September 22nd, and September 24th, 1825. This indicates the parish clerk was not entering baptisms in a timely manner. This opens the possibility that perhaps an error was made in recording Esther's baptismal date.

In that the family bible for her brother and the US census both indicated a November birthdate, it does seem likely that Ann was born on November 2nd, 1825 as her brother indicated. As to a baptismal date, was she baptized – not on October 29th – but on November 29th?

In 1833, she sailed to Canada with her parents and her three siblings. The 1842 census records for the LaColle area no longer exist, but in the 1851 (age 26), 1861 (age 33), and 1871 (age 37) census records Esther was enumerated living with her parents and siblings in the parish of St Bernard de LaColle, Canada East.

The circumstances of Esther's later life are a mystery. After the 1871 census, there was no mention of her in any family records. Of note, when Helen Margaret COCKERLINE was researching her COCKERLINE family roots, reference was made to where each of her great aunts and uncles had moved and were when they died – except for Esther. Why did Helen Margaret COCKERLINE have no record of Esther's whereabouts? Was she possibly shunned?

When and where she married is unknown, but sometime between the 1871 census for Canada and the 1875 census for Minnesota, she appears to have married Francis Miles ELLETSON (1824-1898), the son of Job ELLETSON (1802-1890), and Harriet MILNER (1802-1848) of LaColle. While some online family trees give the date of her marriage to Frank ELLETSON as April 2nd, 1872, no documentation of a marriage has been found. About the time of her marriage, she moved to Buffalo Township in Wright County, Minnesota, USA where she was enumerated in the 1875, 1800, 1885, 1895 & 1900 US census records. She died there on May 28th, 1903 and was buried in Lakeview Cemetery, Buffalo, Wright County, Minnesota, USA. She had no children.

Job ELLETSON (1802-1890)

Job ELLETSON of Hollym, ERY was well known to John COCKERLINE. Job was a witness for John's 1823 marriage to Mary JACKSON and John was a witness to Job's 1824 marriage to Harriet MILNER.

Job & Harriet ELLETSON left Yorkshire about 1836 and settled just a few miles from where John & Mary had settled a few years earlier.

Their respective children, Esther & Frank, almost certainly knew each other while in Yorkshire. When the COCKERLINEs had left for LaColle, Esther was just 8 years old. Frank was 9 years old. With their fathers being friends and the families living just miles apart in LaColle, Esther & Frank probable had a degree of social interaction before Frank left LaColle for the US in the mid-1850s.

But a mystery also exists about whether or not she did have a child. In the Minnesota census records, she was consistently enumerated with her husband and husband's children by his previous marriage. No children born after 1870 were ever enumerated with them. Yet a Harry (1872-1893) was buried in the same plot where she and her husband would later be buried. Who this Harry was is not known for sure. While the ELLESTON surname at the top of the tombstone implies Harry was an ELLETSON, an item in a local Minnesota newspaper may shed some light . From the Princeton Union newspaper, dated Thursday, September 14th, 1893, Pg 2, this item:

> Harry Stokes, who was digging out an old well on Mrs Ellen Sheham's farm, near Buffalo, went down into the well and was overcome by foul air and died before assistance could reach him.

Findagrave.com
Memorial #126039172

Based on this newspaper story, the Harry buried in the plot with Esther and Frank was most likely Frank ELLETSON's grandson, Harry STOKES (1872-1893) via Frank's daughter Fannie (1854-1874) and her husband George H STOKES (1842-*unknown*).

William COCKERLINE (1829 - 1911)

William was born in South Stainley, ERY on October 5th, 1829 and baptized there on Oct 11th. He was the 3rd of 8 children born to John COCKERLINE (1797-1875) & Mary JACKSON (1803-1869). From the 1829 Parish Register for baptisms at South Stainley, ERY:

> Oct 11th - William, son of John & Mary Cockerline, coachman at Cayton Hall.

In 1833, the COCKERLINE family left for Canada, settling in the hamlet of Bogton, just south of Montreal. The 1842 census records for the area no longer exist, but in 1851 William (age 22) was enumerated living with his parents and siblings in the parish of St Bernard de LaColle.

On March 16th, 1859, William married Janet GRAY, the daughter of James GRAY (1806-1882) & Barbara WILSON (1811-1879). The marriage took place at Windham, Upper Canada as the GRAY family had just recently moved from Chateauguay, Lower Canada to Windham. From the marriage certificate in the GRAY family bible:

> This certifies that the rite of Holy Matrimony was celebrated between Mr William Cockerline of LaColle, St Johns County and Miss Janet Gray of Windham, Norfolk County on the sixteenth day of March 1859 at Windham by the Rev Henry E Ford, Baptist Minister.
> Witnesses: Walter Gray, Henry Hyson.

In the 1861 census for the parish of St Bernard de Lacolle in St Jean County, Quebec, William, his wife Janet, and his brother John were listed as carriage makers in Henrysburg. By the time of the 1871 census, brother John had departed for the USA. William was enumerated in Henrysburg with his wife and their three children: Lillian Barbara (1863), James Fletcher (1866), and John William (1869). From the Wesleyan Methodist Church records for Henrysburg:

> 1863 Lillie Barbara, daughter of William & Jessie Cockerline born in Henrysburg on the fifteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, was baptized by me on the thirteenth day of November of the same year. W.C. Henderson, minister
>
> 1866 James Fletcher, son of William & Jessie Cockerline, born in the parish of Lacolle on the Twenty Seventh of June One Thousand Eight Hundred & Sixty-six, was baptized on the Twentieth of October of the same year, By me, J.A. Gordon, Minister.
>
> 1869 John William Morley Cockerline, son of William Cockerline of the Parish of Lacolle in the county of Saint John, wagon-maker, and of Janet Cockerline wife of the said William Cockerline, born on the twentieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-

nine, was baptized by me on the nineteenth day of January one thousand eight hundred and seventy, William SHAW

In the 1871 and 1881 census records, William and his family were still in the parish of St Bernard de LaColle. His wife died there on April 25th, 1882 and was buried in the Henrysburg Cemetery. From an unsourced newspaper clipping found in GRAY Family Bible

Janet Gray, daughter of James and Barbara Gray, was born at Chateauguay, December 7th, 1837. Her family after living for a time in the Clarenceville Circuit moved to Canada West. At the age of fifteen, she gave her heart to God, and when seventeen years of age united with the Church of her choice under the pastoral care of Rev. S. Rose, in Dundas. From that time she continued a firm and faithful member of the Methodist Church. On the 16th of March, 1859, she was united in Marriage to William Cockerline, her now deeply bereaved husband, and they made their home in Henrysburg, Canada East, now part of the LaColle Circuit.

After a long and weary sickness of nearly two years' duration, which she was enabled to bear with great patience and remarkable Christian cheerfulness, trusting in a present and precious Saviour - saved through Christ from sin, doubt, and fear, she passed away from the trials of earth to the triumphs of heaven, on the 25th of April, 1882. May those left behind meet her on the other shore!

J. Armstrong

Three years after the death of his wife, John married Mildred PAINE (1846-1929), the daughter of Hewson PAINE (1800-1863) & Sophia Hannah SCOTT (1812-1895) of Henrysburg. From the Wesleyan Methodist Church records for LaColle, Quebec:

William Cockerline, widower of LaColle, St Johns County and Mildred Paine, spinster of LaColle, St Johns County, Married October 1st, 1885.

By the time of the 1891 and 1901 census records, the couple had moved to Clarenceville, Missisquoi County, Quebec where William continued his carriage business but also served as an undertaker. When William retired, he and Mildred moved to Bedford, Missisquoi County, Quebec where he died on February 11th, 1911. From the 1911 Odelltown Methodist Parish Register:

William Cockerline, gentleman, of the town of Bedford, district of Bedford, Province of Quebec, died on the eighteenth day of April in the year of our lord one thousand nine hundred and eleven, was buried in the Union Cemetery Clarenceville on the twenty-first day of the month and year aforesaid, and in the presence of subscribing witnesses, by me, J Nelson, Methodist Minister

Witnesses: A.E. Collins, A.T. Chilton

From the tombstone in Union Cemetery, Clarenceville, Quebec:

William Cockerline

Born Oct 5, 1829

Ripley, Cayton Hall, Yorkshire, England

Died April 18, 1911

According to grandson Elliott COCKERLINE (1913-2001), his body was held in the crypt at Bedford Cemetery for a short period of time before being buried in Union Cemetery in Clarenceville. No middle name has ever been noted in any civil or church documents; however, in that crypt a nameplate was subsequently discovered by Elliott COCKERLINE: William J COCKERLINE. Had this nameplate been for Elliott's grandfather William or Elliott's father, John William?

After William's death, Mildred moved back to Henrysburg where in the 1911 & 1921 census records, she was enumerated living with her brother David PAINE (1834-1926). She died there on December 13th, 1929 and was buried in Union Cemetery in Clarenceville with William. From the 1929 Odelltown Methodist Parish Register:

> Mildred Paine, widow of the late William Cockerline, of Henrysburg, Parish of LaColle, County of St Johns, Province of Quebec, died on the thirteenth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine, and was buried by me, on the fifteenth day of the same month and year in the Union Cemetery, Clarenceville, Quebec in the presence of subscribing witnesses, J Oliver Barron, Minister
> Witnesses: HP Cockerline, WJ Cookman

From William COCKERLINE's tombstone in Union Cemetery, Clarenceville:

> His wife Mildred Paine
> Born Aug 3, 1845
> Died Dec 13, 1929

John COCKERLINE (1832 - 1914)

John, born at South Stainley, ERY on March 21st, 1832, was the 4th of 8 children born to John COCKERLINE (1797-1875) & Mary JACKSON (1803-1869). The 1841/42 census records for the particular area where the family settled have not survived, but in the 1851 (age 19) census, John was living with his parents in Henrysburg, Canada East. By the time of the 1861 census, John and his brother William were listed as carriage makers in Henrysburg.

On September 4th, 1866, he married Elizabeth "Minnie" WHYTE (1839-1870), the daughter of Robert WHYTE (1798-1867) & Elizabeth WHITESIDE (1805-1888) of LaColle, Quebec. From the Odelltown, Canada East Parish Register of 1866:

> This certifies that John Cockerline, wheelwright of the parish of LaColle, District of Iberville County and Elizabeth White, spinster of the same parish and district, both of age were married by me by authority of license on the fourth day of September in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six in the presence of subscribing witnesses, by me, W E Henderson, minister.

Two years later, the couple moved to Newton County, Indiana, USA where they farmed a property along the Indiana / Illinois border. Their daughter Minnie was born there on June 21st, 1869 (Source: Obituary). John's wife, Minnie Sr, died on May 3rd, 1870 and was buried in Sheldon Cemetery, Sheldon, Iroquois County, Illinois. (Although Sheldon was in a different state, it was only about 3 miles from their farm.) From the tombstone in the Sheldon Cemetery:

> Elizabeth, Wife of, John Cockerline, Died, May 3rd, 1870, Aged, 30 Yrs 10 Mo

John, a widower, and his daughter Minnie, age 1, were enumerated there in 1870. John temporarily returned to Quebec where on September 28th, 1876 he married Jane GRAHAM (1840-1906), the daughter of Alexander GRAHAM (1803-1882) & Jane MUNROE (1812-1881) of LaColle. From the LaColle Parish Register of 1875:

> John Cockerline, farmer of Indiana, United States, a widower, son of John Cockerline and of Mary Jackson his wife, and of Jane Graham of the parish of LaColle, county of Saint Johns, a spinster, daughter of Alexander Graham and Jane Munroe his wife, with being of full age, were joined together in the bonds of Holy Matrimony by authority of License on the twenty eighth day of September in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy five without any opposition to said marriage and in the presence of subscribing witnesses, viz Alexander Graham, father of the bride and William Cockerline, brother of the groom, by me George Rogers, Off Min. minister.

On December 16th, 1876 John & Jane buried their newborn son, John A, at Sheldon, Iroquois County, Illinois. From the tombstone in the Sheldon Cemetery:

> Our Baby Boy, Born 16 Dec 1876, Died 16 Dec 1876

In the 1880 census records, John, his wife Jane and daughter Minnie were enumerated in York, Benton County, Indiana where John was listed as a farmer. In the 1900 census, John and his wife were enumerated in Sheldon, Illinois where Jane died on January 9th, 1906. From the tombstone in the Sheldon Cemetery:

> Jennie Graham, Wife of, John Cockerline, Born Apr 7 1840, Died, Jan 19 1906

By the time of the 1910 census, John, now age 78, was living with his daughter Minnie KERRICK in Parma, Canyon County, Idaho. John died there on September 24th, 1914 and was buried with his two wives and son in Sheldon, Illinois, USA. From the tombstone in the Sheldon Cemetery (*barely legible and subject to error*):

> John Cockerline, Born Mar 20 1832, Died, Sept 24 1914

From his obituary published October 1st, 1914 in The Parma Herald, Page 4:

John Cockerline Died Thursday

Findagrave.com
Memorial #103445306

Mr. John Cockerline, who had resided with his daughter, Mrs. J.E. Kerrick of Parma, for more than seven years, died of bronchial pneumonia on last Thursday evening, September 24. He was 82 years, six months and four days old. He had been failing in health for a year but previous to that time he had barely been sick. In the course of his long life he shared in wonderful developments in discoveries in the world. Born in Yorkshire, England, March 20, 1832, when 18 months old his parents emigrated to Canada, making a nine-week voyage in the sailing vessel. In his boyhood he had almost no educational advantages, his entire schooling consisting of only eight months when he was thirteen years old. What he learned he got for himself and he grew to be a great lover of books, gathering about him a choice library. He became a master of history and literature.

In September 1866, Mr. Cockerline was married to Elizabeth White. Two years later they located in Benton County, Indiana, where in June 1869 a daughter Minnie Elizabeth, now Mrs. J.E. Kerrick, was born. Mrs. Cockerline died ten months later.

On 28 September 1876, he married Jean Graham. The one son from this union died in infancy.

Mr. Cockerline was by trade a cabinet maker, and to his old age he did not lose his cunning. Several splendid grandfather clocks he made and gave to various members of the Kerrick family. Two of these he made and gave to various members of the Kerrick family. Two of these he made after coming to Parma. One of them is veneered with oak that he sawed out of a broken tongue wagon.

In his more active years, he combined farming with the occupation of a building contractor. In 1893 he retired from farming and moved to Sheldon, Ill. Where he devoted himself to making his home beautiful. He was always a great lover of nature and his flower and vegetable gardens were the admiration of all his neighbors. He kept the churchyard of the M.E. church of which he was a member, just as he kept his own.

Mr. Cockerline was a lifelong and devoted member of the Methodist Church, but never in a narrow or partisan way. When he lived on a farm his own church was two and a half miles away, while a Presbyterian Church was nearer. It was his custom to take his family to the Presbyterian church in the morning and the Methodist church in the afternoon and was a supporter of both, and the Presbyterian minister was a frequent guest at his home. Such breadth and toleration, unhappily, was not a common thing in those days.

On 19 January 1906, Mrs. Cockerline died in the following year Mr. Cockerline came to make his home in Parma.

While few people in Parma knew Mr. Cockerline with close intimacy, he was recognized as a man of exceptional quality. His diffidence prevented him from making a wide acquaintance in a strange community. He was widely known he was a man of excellent business stability and managed his properties without assistance to the date of his death, leaving his affairs in such a state that there would be no trouble in settling settlement of his estate, every minutest detail being foreseen and provided for. His early years were years of privation and a struggle with poverty, but he never knew what it was to deny the claims of the worthy cause. He denied himself his whole life but was very generous towards others. And six grandchildren will ever bless the memory of one who at self-sacrifice provided so liberally for them.

The funeral service was held at the residence, conducted by the pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Rev. Bruce J. Giffen. The men's quartet of the church furnished the music and sang by request Mr. Cockerline's favorite hymn, "From Every Stormy Wind That Blows".

Mr. & Mrs. Kerrick and a little Sarah accompanied the body for interment in the cemetery at Sheldon, Ill.

Mary COCKERLINE (1835 - 1902)

Mary was the 5th of 8 children born to John COCKERLINE (1797-1875) & Mary JACKSON (1803-1869) and was the first documented COCKERLINE to have been born outside ENGLAND. The family Bible indicates that she was born at Henrysburg, Lower Canada on March 8th, 1835. She and her sister Elizabeth were both baptized at LaColle on February 15th, 1839.

Mary, daughter of the above (*the previous entry having been for her sister Elizabeth*), born 8th of March 1835 and baptized by me on 15 February 1839, Wm Davies.
Sponsors: William Jackson, Mary Cockerline

In the 1851 census (age 16) Mary was enumerated at home with her parents. No marriage record has been found but sometime about 1857, Mary married William LESLIE (1824-1893). Based on census records, Mary & William had 11 children over the next two decades: Mary (1858); Agnes (1859); Eleanor (1861); Emma (1864); William (1866); Olive (1870); Alice (1871); Alma (1872); Lillian (1875); Jeanette (1877); Mabel (1880).

The family has not been found in the 1860/1861 or 1870/1871 census records. Based on the birth location of the children, the family was transient with children being born in Quebec, New York, & Massachusetts.

Mary, Born: Bogton, Quebec (1858);
Agnes, Born: North Sutton, Quebec (1859);
Eleanor, Born: Champlain, New York (1862);
Emma, Born: Lowell, Massachusetts (1865);
William, Born: unknown Quebec location (1866);
Alice, Born: unknown Quebec location (1868);
Alma, Born: unknown location (1872);

Mabel, Born: Champlain, New York (1874) ;
Lillian, Born: unknown Quebec location (1875);
Jeanette, Born: unknown Quebec location (1877).

Many of the birth / baptism records of the children have not been found and the Census records are inconsistent in identifying the children's place of birth.

In 1881 census records, the family was enumerated in LaColle, St Jean County, Quebec, CANADA. About 1889, the family moved to Lowell, Massachusetts, USA where Mary's husband William died in 1893.

In the 1900 US census for Lowell, Mary and three daughters – Alice, Alma, and Mabel - and two boarders were enumerated at 531 Fletcher Street in Lowell. Mary died in Lowell on November 22nd, 1902 and was buried with her husband William and 6 of their children in Greenwood Cemetery in Champlain, Clinton County, New York, USA. From the tombstone:

LESLIE (on base)
1824 William Leslie 1893
1837 Mary Leslie 1902
1865 Emma E. 1889
1866 William J. 1891
1862 Nellie E. 1893
1875 Lillian L. 1894
1877 Jeanette B. 1899
1854 Agnes A. 1936

Findagrave.com
Memorial #150024821

Elizabeth COCKERLINE (1838 - 1871)

Elizabeth was the 6th of 8 children born to John COCKERLINE (1797-1875) & Mary JACKSON (1803-1869). Born at Henrysburg on May 17th, 1838, she was baptized there on February 15th, 1839.

Elizabeth, daughter of John Cockerline, farmer of LaColle, County of L'Acadie, district of Montréal, and of Mary Jackson, was born on 17 May 1838 and baptized by me on 15 February 1839, Wm Davies.
Sponsors: William Jackson, Mary Cockerline

The 1841/42 census for the area no longer exists, however, in the 1851 (age 13) and 1861 (age 22) census records, she was enumerated with her parents in LaColle. No marriage record has yet been found, but sometime around 1862, she married John WHYTE of LaColle.

Elizabeth & John had 4 children: Eleanor (1863); Edith (1865); Laura (1865); & Frederick (1870). In the 1871 census, the family was enumerated at Lacolle where Elizabeth died on Oct 29th, 1871. She was buried in Henrysburg Cemetery. From the Tombstone (*broken and partially unreadable*):

> Elizabeth Cockerline, Wife of John Whyte, Died Oct 29, 1871, 33 Years

On Jan 5th, 1874, John WHYTE married Emily DAVIS, daughter of Capt. William DAVIS. From the Ormstown Methodist Church records:

> John Whyte, Nursery man, widower, Sherrington, near LaColle, Province of Quebec and Emily DAVIS, Spinster, second daughter of Captain Wm DAVIS of West Shefford, Eastern Townships, Province of Quebec were married (LaColle) on the fifth day of January in the year of our Lord, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

In the 1881 and 1891 census records, John & Emily were living in St Bernard de LaColle. In the 1891 census, John - without Emily - was living with his son Fred. It is not known when and where Emily died. John died in Henrysburg on August 14th, 1905 and was buried in the Henrysburg Cemetery. From the tombstone:

> In Memory, of, John Whyte, Born July 4, 1828, Died Aug 14 1905

Findagrave.com

Memorial # #142862737

Charles COCKERLINE (1841 - 1918)

Charles was the 7th of 8 children born to John COCKERLINE (1797-1875) & Mary JACKSON (1803-1869) of Henrysburg, Canada East. Born August 10th, 1841, he was baptized in Henrysburg on March 20th, 1844.

> Charles, son of John Cockerline of the seigneury of LaColle in the district of Montreal, farmer and Mary by her maiden name Jackson his wife, was born the eighteenth day of April in the year of our Lord One Thousand eight hundred forty one and was baptized on the twentieth day of March in the year of our Lord One Thousand eight hundred forty four, by me, Henry Hazard
> Sponsors: John Jackson, John Cookman, Margaret Jackson
> Witnesses: William Cookman, Elizabeth Hall, Robert Wright, John Bone

In the 1851 (age 10), 1861 (age 19), and 1871 (age 28) census records, Charles was enumerated living with his parents. At some point before the 1881 census, Charles moved from Henrysburg to Lambton County, Ontario. He was enumerated in Henrysburg in the 1871 census, but was on the property tax roll for Moore Township in Lambton County in 1878. Whether he moved before or after his father's death is not known.

During the 1860s, raids by the American-based Fenians were a constant threat in the Province of Canada. Charles served in the 21st Battalion of the Richelieu Light Infantry. For his service, he received a land grant in Moore Township where he lived until his death.

Enumerated with him in the 1881 census was his niece, Mary Ann LESLIE, the daughter of Mary COCKERLINE & William LESLIE. In the 1861 census Mary Ann had been enumerated with her grandparents, John COCKERLINE & Mary JACKSON in Henrysburg. In 1871, she was enumerated with her parents in LaColle. By the time of the 1881 census, she had gone to Moore township where she was enumerated with her uncle. On January 22nd, 1889, Mary Ann married James SMITH (1848-1916), a farmer on a lot adjacent to the COCKERLINE farm.

Very shortly after Mary Ann married, Charles himself married. From the Ontario civil marriage registrations, at Moore on April 3rd, 1889, Charles (age 48) married Ella TAYLOR (age 26), the daughter of James TAYLOR (1818-1877) & Mary WESTFALL (1828-1893) of Moore Township. Charles and his wife were enumerated there in Moore Township in the 1891, 1901, and 1911 census records. They had no children.

Based on the Ontario civil death registrations, he died of bronchitis on March 8th, 1918, which he had been battling for about two weeks. He was buried at Moore Union Cemetery in Lambton County, Ontario. From the tombstone:

> Charles Cockerline
> 1842-1918

Ella was still in Moore Township at the time of the 1921 census but on January 18th, 1922 she married James Henry WALKER of Middlesex County, Ontario. That marriage was short lived as she died on November 15th, 1923. She was buried in Moore Union Cemetery in Lambton County, Ontario on the 17th.

Thomas COCKERLINE (1846 - 1912)

Thomas was the 8th of 8 children born to John COCKERLINE (1797-1875) & Mary JACKSON (1803-1869) of Henrysburg, Canada East. The family Bible kept by William COCKERLINE gives his birthdate as June 2nd, 1846 and baptismal records indicate he was baptized at Henrysburg on April 22nd, 1851.

> Thomas Cockerline, son of John Cockerline of the settlement of Henrysburg in the municipality of LaColle in the district of Montreal, farmer, and Mary by her maiden name Jackson, his wife, was born on the second day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six and was baptized on the twenty second day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, by me Henry Hazard

In the 1851 (age 5), 1861 (age 14), and 1871 (age 24) census records, Thomas was enumerated living with his parents. When his father died in 1875, Thomas took over the

family farm where he was enumerated in subsequent census records. Why it was Thomas who took over the farm is not known. It may be that Thomas was the last son living on the farm at the time of his father's death.

At some point after the 1861 census, sons William and John had left the farm and move into LaColle where they set up their carriage business. William was enumerated there in 1871 but by 1870, John had already moved to the US. Charles was still living at home in 1871, but had moved to Moore Township in Ontario before 1878.

A few years after his father's death, Thomas married. At Henrysburg on June 27th, 1878 he married Sophia Hannah PAINE (1853-1927), the daughter of Hewson PAINE (1800-1863) & Sophia Hannah SCOTT (1812-1895) of Henrysburg. From the Quebec Vital and Church Records:

> Thomas Cockerline, a bachelor of Parish of Lacolle, Quebec, a Farmer, age thirty-two, and Sophia PAINE, of Parish of Lacolle, Quebec, a spinster, age twenty-five, were united in Matrimony by me at Henrysburg, Quebec by authority of License on the twenty-seventh day of June eighteen hundred and seventy-eight in the presence of subscribing witnesses, by me, S.J. Hughes.

Thomas & Sophia had one child, Hewson Paine COCKERLINE (1879-1957), born June 16th, 1879. In the 1881, 1891, 1901, and 1911 census records, Thomas, Sophia, and son Hewson continued on the farm. Thomas died on December 31st, 1911. Great grandson David FARSER indicated he died of appendicitis.

Thomas was buried in the Henrysburg Cemetery on January 3rd, 1912. From the tombstone:

> He Giveth his beloved Sleep
> In memory of Thomas Cockerline
> Entered into rest Dec 31, 1911
> aged 65 Yrs, 6 Mths and 29 Dys
>
> His wife
> Sophia H Paine entered into rest Mar 22, 1927
> Aged 73 Yrs, 11 Mths, 19 Dys

Findagrave.com
Memorial #142782319

Natives of Yorkshire

In 1833, John COCKERLINE and his wife Mary JACKSON left Yorkshire for a new life in Lower Canada. Both John and Mary were born about 20 miles southeast of Kingston upon Hull. For up to 200 years prior to their births, many of their ancestors had lived within a 10-mile radius of Welwick, ERY.

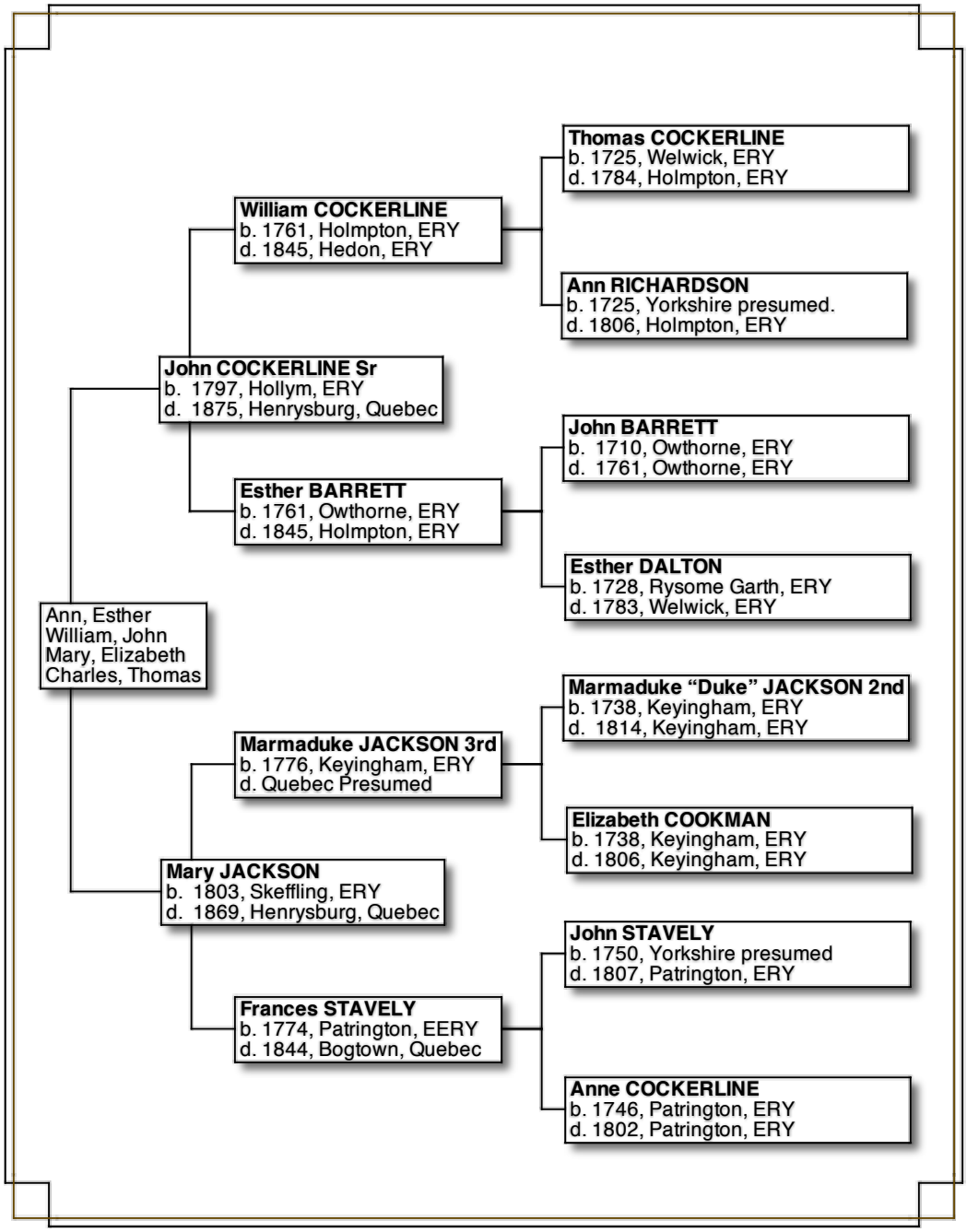
Holderness in 1845

From Joshua Archer's 1845 Map of Yorkshire
'Parts of the East & West Riding'

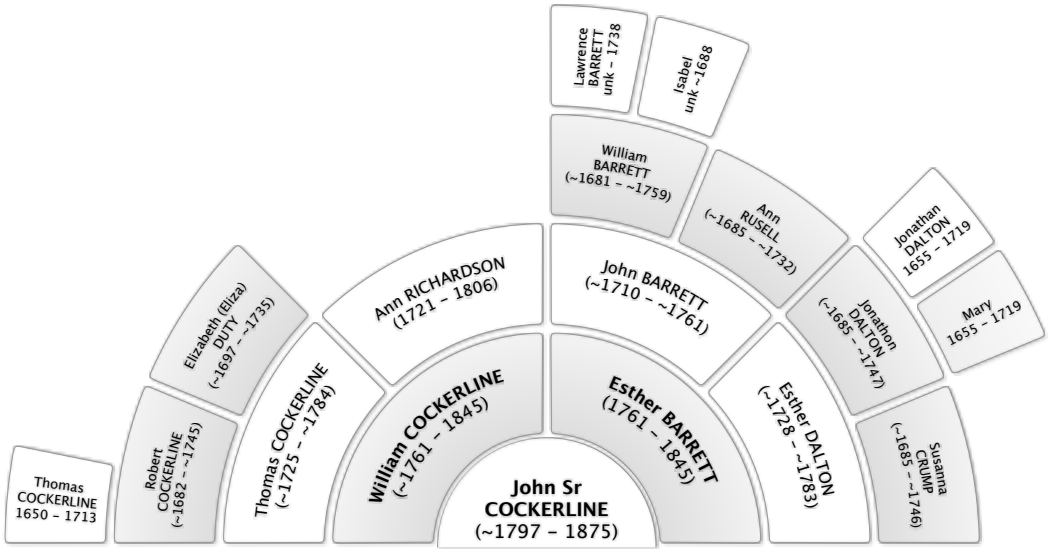
John COCKERLINE was born at Hollym, 5 miles to the north of Welwick. `His COCKERLINE ancestors have been documented living in and around Welwick since the mid-1600s. His DALTON ancestors have similarly been documented in Welwick since the early 1700s. His BARRETT ancestors have been documented in Owthorne – 5 miles to the northeast – since the late 1600s.

Mary JACKSON was born at Skeffling, 4 miles to the south of Welwick. Her JACKSON & KEMP families have been documented in Keyingham – 7 miles northeast of Welwick – since the early 1700s. Her COOKMAN ancestors have been documented in Ottringham – 6 miles northwest of Welwick – since the late 1500s.

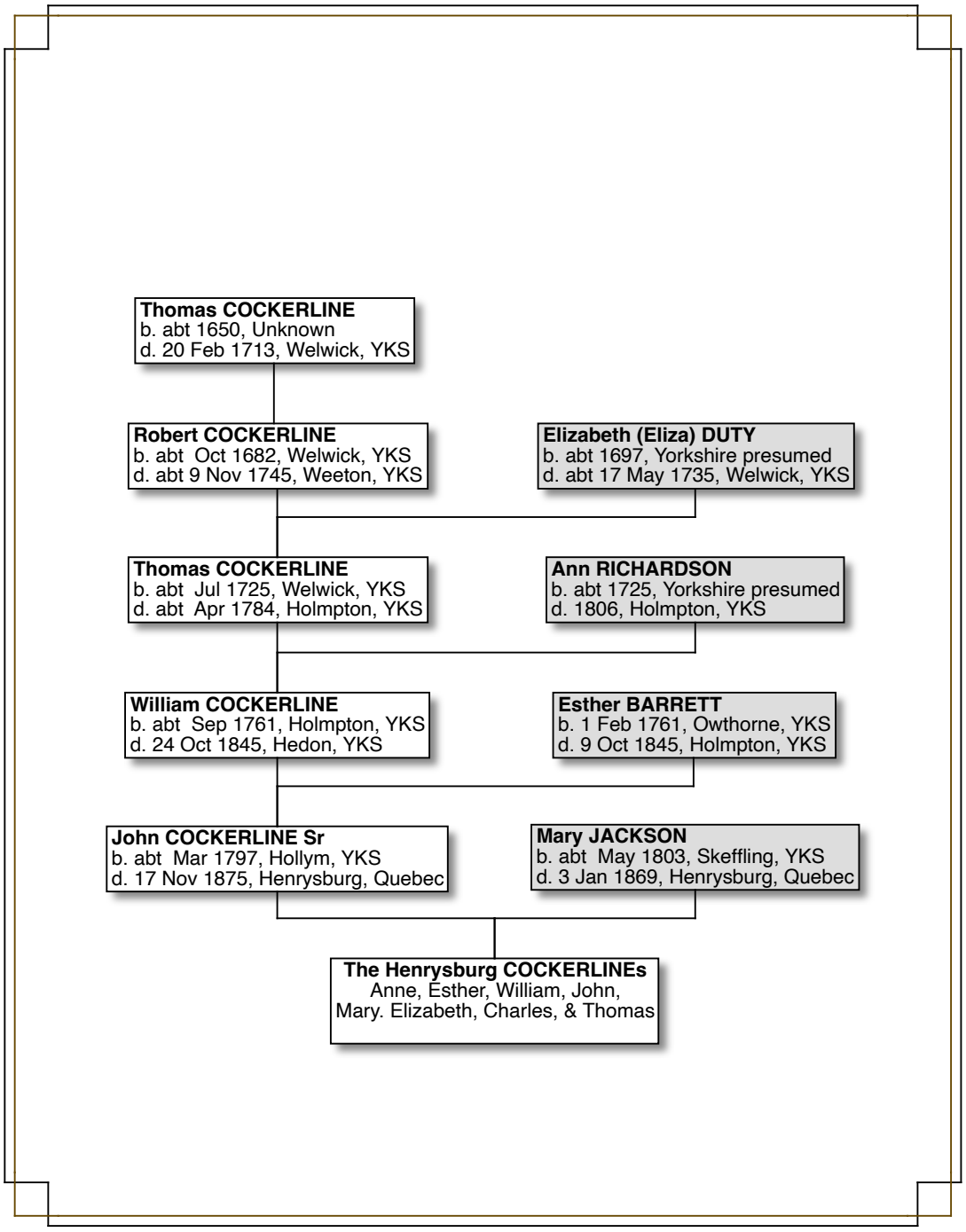
The Yorkshire Roots of the Henrysburg COCKERLINEs



The Ancestral Roots of John COCKERLINE



John's COCKERLINE Lineage



William COCKERLINE & Esther BARRETT

Thomas COCKERLINE 1725 - 1784	Ann RICHARDSON Dates Unknown	John BARRETT 1710 - 1761	Esther DALTON Unknown - 1783
William COCKERLINE		**Esther BARRETT**	

Married 1787 @ Welwick, ERY			
Born	1761 @ Holmpton, ERY	**Born**	1761 @ Holmpton, ERY
Bapt	1761 @ Holmpton, ERY	**Bapt**	1761 @ Holmpton, ERY
Died	1845 @ Holmpton, ERY	**Died**	1845 @ Holmpton, ERY
Buried	1845 @ Holmpton, ERY	**Buried**	1845 @ Holmpton, ERY

Children		
Name	**Baptized**	**Buried**
Thomas	1788 @ Holmpton, ERY	1788 @ Holmpton, ERY
Elizabeth	1789 @ Holmpton, ERY	1863 @ Easington, ERY
William Barrett	1792 @ Holmpton, ERY	1874 @ Holmpton, ERY
Thomas	1794 @ Holmpton, ERY	1869 @ Thornhill, Ontario
John	1797 @ Holmpton, ERY	1875 @ Henrysburg, Quebec
Esther	1801 @ Holmpton, ERY	1891 @ Hedon, ERY

Researcher's Conclusion William COCKERLINE	Unproven, but it is highly probable that William COCKERLINE was the son of Thomas COCKERLINE & Ann RICHARDSON of Hollym.
Researcher's Conclusion Esther BARRETT	Esther BARRETT's parents are considered proven. Esther was the daughter of John BARRETT & Esther DALTON of Owthorne.

William COCKERLINE (1761 - 1845)

Agricultural Labourer

On May 21st, 1787 William COCKERLINE married Esther BARRETT (1761-1845) of Owthorne, the daughter of John BARRETT (1710-1761) & Esther DALTON (1723-1783). From the 1787 Parish Register for Welwick, ERY:

> May 21 - William Cockerline, of Hollym, Bachelor and Ester Barrett of this parish, spinster, married by banns by Robert Barker, Vicar. Witnesses: Anne Fox & Robert Cockerline

Over the course of the next 14 years, William & Esther had 6 children: Thomas (1788), Elizabeth (1789), William (1792), Thomas (1794), John (1797), and Esther (1801). From the Bishop's Transcripts for Holmpton, ERY:

1788 Feb 24 - Thomas, son of William Cokerline, Lab'r

1789 7 Jun - Elizabeth, dau of William Cokerline, labourer, baptized

From the Bishop's Transcripts for Hollym cum Withernsea, ERY:

1792 Aug 14 - William Barrett, son of William Cokerline of Holmpton, Labourer, in Hollym

1794 Sept 17 - Thomas, son of William Cokerline of Holmpton, in this parish, Labourer,

1797 Mar 24 - John, son of William Cokerline of Holmpton, in this parish, Labourer

1801 Dec 24 - Ester, daughter of William Cokerline, Labourer

In the 1841 census, William (age 80) & Esther (age 80) were enumerated at Holmpton. William and Esther both died in the fall of 1845. Esther was buried in Holmpton on October 9th, 1845. After her death, William moved to Hedon and is believed to have stayed with his daughter, Esther SHARPE. On October 24th at Hedon, William died and his body was returned to Holmpton to be buried with his wife. From the 1845 Parish Register for Holmpton, ERY:

William Cockerline of Hedon, aged 84 years, buried Oct 26th

William COCKERLINE's Ancestry

Who were William's parents? There are no letters or wills that 'prove' who William's parents were. However, a significant hint can be found in his age reference in both the 1841 census and his 1845 burial record. His burial record indicates William was 84 years of age at the time of his death suggesting he was born about 1760/61. Four years earlier, the 1841 census gave William's age as 80 years old. In that census; however, the age of people over 15 was rounded down to the lowest multiple of 5. Based on this, William's age as recorded in the census was between 80 and 84 years of age, suggesting he was born between 1756 and 1761. Additionally, the 1841 census indicates that William was born 'in the county' of Yorkshire.

Based on the 1841 census, William was born in Yorkshire between 1756 and 1761. In the parish records for Yorkshire, there was only one William COCKERLINE born in the period 1755 through 1765. From the 1761 Parish Register for Hollym cum Withernsea, ERY:

William, the son of Thomas Cockerline and Anne his wife was baptized the fourth of October

The marriage of William COCKERLINE & Esther BARRETT also indicated that William was 'of Hollym', and a search of the local Parish records indicates that there was but one COCKERLINE family present in the Hollym / Holmpton area during that time period – the family of Thomas COCKERLINE (1725-1784) and Ann RICHARDSON (*dates unknown*) of Hollym.

While this is a good fit for the birth parameters as outlined above, there is the possibility that William had come into the community from elsewhere in Yorkshire. A search of all Yorkshire Parish records for the period 1750 through 1765 found only one other possible candidate. From the 1750 Parish Register for Skeffling, ERY:

Dec 25th - William, son of Thomas Cockerline, baptized.

The William COCKERLINE born in Skeffling can be eliminated based on his age and by other life events. This William married at Patrington in 1775. From the 1775 Parish Register for Patrington, ERY:

January 30 - William Cockerline of Skeffling, Bachelor and Elizabeth Moate of this parish, spinster, married by banns

His first two children (Ann, 1775 & Thomas, 1778) were baptized at Patrington and his third and fourth children (William, 1781 & Robert, 1786) were baptized at Skeffling. This William (age 70) died at Skeffling and was buried there in 1820. His wife died there in 1822. From the Parish Registers of Skeffling for 1820 and 1822:

(1820) William Cockerline, of Skeffling, buried 2nd December, age 70

(1822) Elizabeth Cockerline, Widow, of Skeffling, buried 20 Sept 1822

Based on the above, it is highly probable that William COCKERLINE (1761-1845) was the son of Thomas COCKERLINE (1725-1784) and Ann RICHARDSON (*dates unknown*) of Hollym.

Esther BARRETT (1761 - 1845)

Esther was the wife of William COCKERLINE (1761-1845) of Hollym. In 1787 at Welwick, she married William COCKERLINE and over the course of the next 14 years, they had 6 children (as noted above). Esther died at Holmpton on October 7th, 1845 and was buried there on the 9th. From the October 10th 1845 edition of the Hull Packet, this notice:

DEATHS: Oct 7th, at Holmpton, age 84, Ester, the wife of Mr. Wm. Cockerline.

And from the 1845 Parish Register for Holmpton:

Ester Cockerline of Holmpton, aged 84 years, buried Oct 9th

Esther BARRETT's Ancestry

Esther's age at death was indicated as 84 years, indicating a birth date about 1761. In Holderness, there were just 2 parish record baptisms of an Esther BARRETT in the period 1755 through 1765:

Esther Barritt baptized March 15th, 1761 @ Owthorne, daughter of John Barritt

Ester Barrit baptized June 13th, 1762 @ Aldbrough, daughter of John Barrit

That Esther BARRETT was the daughter of John BARRETT of Owthorne is affirmed by a letter and by a will. In letters to the Henrysburg COCKERLINEs, mention is made of Esther's sister Catherine. In particular, an 1839 letter by William Barrett COCKERLINE of Holmpton to his brother John informed the family that their Aunt Catherine had died. From the 1939 Parish Register for Owthorne, ERY:

(1757) Catherine, daughter of John Barrit, Farmer, Bap Nov'r 16

(1839) Catherine Fowler of Holmpton, buried 30 Jan 1839, age 81

Additionally, Esther's sister Catherine had no children and, in her will, left money to her two surviving siblings, William BARRETT and Esther COCKERLINE. The Ester BARRIT of Aldbrough did not have a sister Catherine nor a brother William.

For these reasons, it is considered proven that William COCKERLINE's wife was the Esther BARRETT of Owthorne, the daughter of John BARRETT (1710-1761) and his second wife, Esther DALTON (1723-1783). From the 1761 Parish Register of baptisms for Owthorne, ERY:

Ester, Daughter of John Barrit, Farmer, March 13th.

While the spelling of the BARRETT surname had become standardized by the late 1700s, the spelling of the surname had been recorded differently in various records up until that time (BARRAT, BARRET, BARRIT).

The Children of William COCKERLINE & Esther BARRETT

William & Esther had six children: Thomas (1788), Elizabeth (1789), William (1792), Thomas (1794), John (1797), and Esther (1801).

Thomas COCKERLINE (1788 - 1788)

Thomas was the first-born child of William and Esther. Thomas died in Holmpton when he was about 10 months old. From the 1788 Parish Register for Holmpton, ERY:

Feb 24 - Thomas, son of William Cokerline, Lab'r (Baptized)

Sep 18 - Thomas, son of William Cokerline, Labourer (Buried)

Elizabeth COCKERLINE (1789 - 1863)

Elizabeth was baptized in Holmpton. From the 1789 Parish Register of baptisms for Holmpton:

June 7 - Elizabeth, daughter of William Cockerline, labourer, baptized 7 Jun 1789

On August 3rd, 1807, she married John MEDFORTH. From the 1807 Parish Register for Kilnsea, ERY:

Aug 3 - John Medforth, bachelor & Elizabeth Cockerline, spinster, by banns

Over the course of the next 2 decades, they had 10 children: William (1809), John (1811), Catherine (1813), Mary (1816), Esther (1821), Elizabeth (18239), Robert (1824), Caroline (1828), Maria (1829), and Emma (1833).

In the 1841 census, the family was enumerated in Kilnsea, ERY. In the 1851 and 1861 census, the family was enumerated in Easington, ERY. Elizabeth (age 73)

died there in 1863. John (age 79) died there in 1865. From the tombstone in All Saints Cemetery in Easington, ERY;

Sacred to the memory of
John Medforth, late of Kilnsea who died Decr 10th 1865 aged 79 years.
Also Elizabeth Medforth, wife of the above who died May 19th 1863 aged 73 years.
Also Emma. their daughter who died March 14th 1837 aged 4 years.

William Barrett COCKERLINE (1792 - 1874)

William was baptized in Hollym, ERY. From the 1792 Bishop's Transcript for Holmpton, ERY:

Aug 14 - William Barrett, son of William Cokerline of Holmpton, Labourer, baptized in this parish

On April 4th, 1861 at Paull, ERY, William married Ann KEMP. From the 1816 Parish Register of marriages:

William Cockerline of the parish of Holmpton, Bachelor, and Ann Kemp of this parish, Spinster were married in this church by Banns this 4th day of April in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.
Witnesses: Abigail Firth, George Wilkinson, William Sowarsby

Over the course of the next 2 decades, they had 9 children: John (1809), William (1816), Robert (1818), Eliza (1823), Thomas (1825), Henry (1827), Frederick (1830), Miles (1832), and Catherine (1835).

In the 1841, 1851, 1861 and 1871 census, William, a shoemaker, and his family were enumerated in Holmpton. William (age 82) died there in 1874.

In the 1881 census, Ann (age 86) a seamstress, was living with her daughter Catherine (age 46), also a seamstress, and her son Miles (age 49) an unemployed blacksmith. Ann (89) died in Holmpton in 1889. She was buried with her husband in St Nicholas churchyard in Holmpton. The inscription on the tombstone is moss covered and hard to read, hence subject to transcription errors*:

Sacred to the memory of
William Cockerline, who died August 13th 1874 aged *84** years
Also Ann, his wife who died March 13th 1889 aged 96 years
Also Thomas Cockerline, son of the above who died May 25th 1850 aged 25 years

Thomas COCKERLINE (1794 - 1869)

Thomas was baptized in Hollym, ERY. From the 1794 Bishop's Transcript for Hollym cum Withernsea:

Baptized 17 Sept - Thomas, son of William Cokerline of Holmpton, Labourer

Thomas was listed in Blaine's 1823 Directory for Easington, Pg 200:

Thomas Cokerline, Tailor

No further mention of Thomas has been found in the records until 1833 when he sailed to New York City with his brother John and his family. Thomas spent at least the first winter in Bogton before going to Thornhill, York County, Upper Canada. There is 1839 he married the widow Martha FOSTER (*maiden name unknown*). From an abstract of marriages at Holy Trinity Anglican Church in Thornhill:

> Thomas Cockerline of Thornhill & Martha Foster, W(idow) of Thornhill, married November 17th, 1839. Witnesses: William Kirby, Elizabeth Kirby

Over the course of the next couple of years, they had 4 children. From an 1845 letter from Thomas in Thornhill to brother John in Henrysburg (*original spelling* and punctuation):

> I will now tell you some of the principal things that has happened since I last rote you. I have been Married 5 years. My wife whas a whidow with 4 Children, but 3 of them are brought up by a Friend of hers the other is a Young whoman 20 years of age who remains at home with us, she where so very fortunate that My Wife had -?- twins the first time she was Confind but they Both died the second time a boy who onley lived 3 Months, whe have now a fine girl 14 Months old who is very likely to live Anne or Esther will perhaps whant to know what they call her you must tell them Emaly Esther

Parish records have been found for some of Thomas and Martha's children. From an abstract of marriages at Holy Trinity Anglican Church in Thornhill:

> Martha Cockerline, daughter of Thomas & Martha Cockerline, tailor of Thornhill, baptized Sept 11th, 1842
>
> William Barrett Cockerline, daughter of Thomas & Martha Cockerline, tailor of Thornhill, baptized Sept 11th, 1842
>
> William Barrett Cockerline died Oct 11th, 1842 at Thornhill; age 2 months
>
> Emily Ester Cockerline, daughter of Thomas & Martha Cockerline, tailor of Thornhill, baptized Sept 22nd, 1844

Much of the 1842 census for Upper Canada appears to no longer exist and Thomas and Martha have not been found. In the 1851 and 1861 census Thomas, a tailor, was enumerated in Thornhill. And from Lovell Directory for Canada West 1857 (pg 115) for Thornhill:

> Thomas Cockerline, Tailor

In the Mitchell & Co.'s Canada Classified Directory for 1865-66 (pg 420) for Thornhill, Ontario:

> Thomas Cockerline, Tailor

And from The Province of Ontario Gazetteer and Directory 1869 (pg 560) for Thornhill:

> Thomas Cockerline, Tailor

Thomas died in Thornhill on November 6th, 1869. From his Ontario civil death registration, he died of typhoid fever, which had set in about eight days earlier. It is not known in which cemetery he was buried.

In the 1871 (age 70) and 1881 (age 81) census, his widowed wife, Martha, was living with their daughter Emily HEAD (1843-1912) in Pickering, Ontario. It is not known when Martha died or where she was buried.

John COCKERLINE (1797 - 1875)

John is the focus of this book. His biography is detailed in the section on The Henrysburg COCKERLINEs.

Esther COCKERLINE (1801 - 1891)

Esther was the youngest of William & Esther's children. Family research by Margaret COCKERLINE says she was born at Hollym on December 19th, 1801 and baptized there on December 24th. From the 1801 Parish Register of baptisms for Hollym cum Withernsea, ERY:

> Dec'r 24 Ester, daughter of William Cokerline, Lab'r

On February 14th 1828, she married John SHARPE, a maltster in Hedon. From the Hull Packet, Tuesday, Feb 19, 1828; Issue 2257:

> Married: Same day *(Thursday, February 14th per previous entry)* at Hedon, Mr. John Sharpe, to Miss Ester Cockerline, of Holmpton

And from the Hedon Parish Register of marriages:

> John Sharpe, Maltster of this parish in the County & Diocese of York, Bachelor and Ester Cockerline of this Parish in the same County and Diocese, Spinster were married in this Church by banns published this Fourteenth Day of February in the year 1828 by me John DIXON Vicar
>
> This Marriage was solemnized between us: John Sharpe, Esther Cockerline (their signatures) in the presence of Peter Crawford, John Batty

Over the next decade, they had 5 children: William (1829), Mary (1831), John (1833) , Emma (1837), and Elizabeth (1841).

In the 1841 census, the family was enumerated in Hedon. John died there on Dec 4th, 1850 and was buried at St Augustine's Church in Hedon on the 8th. From the Hedon Parish Register:

> John Sharpe of Hedon, Buried: Dec 8th, 1850, Age: 51

In the 1851, 1861 and 1871 census, Esther was enumerated in Sculcoates with her children. Esther has not been identified in the 1881 census, but in 1891, she was enumerated living with her daughter Emma's family in Norton Lindsey, Warwickshire. Esther died on April 18th, 1891 and was buried in Hedon with her husband. From their tombstone memorial in St Augustine Church yard, Hedon:

In loving memory of
John Sharpe, who died Dec 4th 1850, age 51 years
Also Esther, wife of the above who died April 18th 1891,age 88 years
Also William, their son who died July 5th 1858, age 29

Thomas COCKERLINE & Anne RICHARDSON

Robert COCKERLINE 1682 - 1745	Eliza DUTY 1697 - 1735	Maternal Father unknown	Maternal Mother unknown
Thomas COCKERLINE		**Anne RICHARDSON**	

Married 1756 @ Hollym, ERY			
Born	1725 @ Welwick, ERY	**Born**	Unknown, Yorkshire presumed
Bapt	1725 @ Welwick, ERY	**Bapt**	
Died	1784 @ Holmpton, ERY	**Died**	Unknown, Yorkshire presumed
Buried	1784 @ Holmpton, ERY	**Buried**	

Children		
Name	**Baptized**	**Buried**
Robert	1756 @ Hollym, ERY	1839 @ Holmpton, ERY
Thomas	1759 @ Holmpton, ERY	1854 @ Holmpton, ERY
William	1761 @ Holmpton, ERY	1845 @ Holmpton, ERY
Elizabeth	1765 @ Hollym, ERY	1780 @ Holmpton, ERY

Researcher's Conclusion on Thomas COCKERLINE	Unproven, but highly probable that Thomas was the son of Robert COCKERLINE & Eliza DUTY of Welwick, ERY.
Researcher's Conclusion on Anne RICHARDSON	Anne RICHARDSON's ancestry is unknown. It is pure speculation but there is a possibility that was somehow connected to the RICHARDSON family of Withernwick, ERY – a family known to have attended Society of Friends meetings (a.k.a. Quakers).

Thomas COCKERLINE (1725 - 1784)

Farmer & Innkeeper

On May 26th, 1756, Thomas COCKERLINE married Ann RICHARDSON in the parish church at Holmpton. From the 1756 Parish Register for Hollym, ERY:

> The banns of marriage between Thomas Cockerline and Ann Richardson both of Hollym of this parish were published there several Sundays in the parish church of Hollym on 9th, 16th and 23rd of May 1756.
>
> The said Thomas Cockerline and Ann Richardson were married in the parish church of Holmpton aforesaid May 26 1756 by me Richard Nochalls, Vicar of Hollym
>
> This marriage was solemnized between (*appears to be their personal signatures*)
>
> ... in the presence of us Thomas Cockaline, Ann Richardson
>
> Peter Richardson, James Rendell (*surname hard to read*), Joseph Conifton (*surname hard to read*)

Thomas and Ann had 4 children: Robert (1756), Thomas (1759), William (1761), and Elizabeth (1765). From the Holmpton & Hollym parish records:

Robert, son of Thomas Cockaline, Bapt, June 16 (1756),

Thomas, son of Thos Cockaline, Bapt, Febry 7th, (1758/59)*

** see Appendix B - The Confusion over Lady Day*

William, the son of Thomas Cockerline and Anne his wife was baptized the fourth of October (1761)

Elizabeth, daughter of Thos Cockaline of Holmpton, bapt, April 29 (1765) .

Neither Thomas' marriage nor his children's baptisms indicated an occupation; however, he was noted as an innkeeper in the 1780 burial record of his daughter and as a farmer in his 1784 burial entry in the Parish Register for Holmpton, ERY:

(1780) Aug 12th Elizabeth, the daughter of Thomas Cockerline, innkeeper, aged upwards of 15 a spinster died of consumption and buried ye 13th.

(1784) April 4th Thomas Cockerline of the Parish of Hollym, farmer (buried)

Being an innkeeper and a farmer were not mutually exclusive. In trades requiring an apprenticeship, a tailor would not also be a blacksmith. An innkeeper, though, needed a source of food to serve patrons. Farming would have been a complementary occupation.

Thomas COCKERLINE's Ancestry

Thomas' ancestry has been determined based on Parish Register entries. Married in 1756, he would have likely have been about 20 – 35 years of age, suggesting a birthdate between 1720 and 1735. The marriage records do not indicate whether he was a bachelor or widowed, so the possibility exists that he might have been significantly older.

Thomas was a popular given name amongst the COCKERLINE family, but the COCKERLINEs themselves were few in number. Between the years 1700 and 1745, there were only 5 baptisms of a Thomas COCKERLINE noted in the various Parish Registers in Holderness. Of these, four can be eliminated for reasons as indicated:

- Thomas, baptized September 21st, 1714 @ Welwick, the son of William Cockerline

  In 1742, the above Thomas married an Elizabeth KEY of Skeffling. He died there in 1764 and his wife died there in 1782.

- Thomas, baptized September 27th, 1715 @ Welwick, the son of Thomas Cockerline & Ann Robinson

  In 1739, this second Thomas married a Mary WEBSTER of Ottringham. He died in Welwick in 1782 and his wife died there in 1797.

- Thomas, baptized November 5th, 1740 @ Welwick, the son of Thomas Cockerline & Mary Webster

This third Thomas died as an infant and was buried in Welwick on May 29th, 1841.

- Thomas, baptized November 18th, 1741 @ Welwick, the son of Thomas Cockerline & Mary Webster

  No subsequent record of this fourth Thomas – the second Thomas of Thomas COCKERLINE & Mary WEBSTER – has been found. He is presumed to have died before 1782 as he was not mentioned in his father's will. Also, being 14 years of age at the time of the 1756 marriage of Ann RICHARDSON, this particular Thomas is considered too young – based on the norms of the time – to have been the husband of Ann RICHARDSON.

With four of the five Thomas COCKERLINEs being eliminated, this leaves but one possibility for the Thomas COCKERLINE who married Ann RICHARDSON. From the 1725 Bishop's Transcript for Welwick, ERY:

> Thomas, son of Robert Cockerline, Husbandman, was baptized July the first.

Baptized in 1725, Thomas would have been 31 years of age at the time of his marriage to Ann RICHARDSON. Was this his first marriage? So far, no other record has been found for a prior marriage for Thomas. Also, being 31 at the time of his first marriage seems to be well within the norms of marriage during this period. Based on research by Ursula COWGILL, during the first half of the 1700s, the average age at 1st marriage for males was 29 years of age (*see Appendix A – Age at First Marriage*).

Based on the records that are currently available, it is highly probable that Thomas was the son of Robert COCKERLINE & Eliza DUTY of Welwick. Supporting this probability is that in the COCKERLINE family, there had been a strong adherence to naming the first male child after the paternal grandfather (*see Appendix F – Naming Patterns in Yorkshire*).

Ann RICHARDSON (birth & death dates unknown)

On May 26th, 1756, Thomas married Ann RICHARDSON at Hollym. Exceedingly little is known about Ann, other than that she was "of Hollym" as noted in the Parish Register entry for their marriage. Who her parents were or when and where she was born is not known.

Ann RICHARDSON's Ancestry

An assumption is that Ann was slightly younger that Thomas. Thomas himself was baptized in 1725, so assuming an infant baptism; he was 31 years of age at the time of the marriage. This would suggest that Ann was likely 20 – 30 years of age at the time of their marriage, so likely born sometime between 1726 and 1736.

Another way to estimate Anne's birth date is to consider typical childbearing years for women in that time period. Based on Ursula COWGILL's population study of York

(*Appendix D*), a reasonable assumption is that women bearing children were typically between the ages of 20 and 45 years of age.

The first child of Thomas & Ann was born in 1756. Assuming Anne was at least 20 years of age at the time of his birth, Anne would have been born about or before 1736. Their last known child was Elizabeth, born in 1765. Assuming Anne was at the upper limit of her childbearing years, she would have been no older than her early- to mid-40s when Elizabeth was born. This suggests Ann was born about or after 1720. Together, these two assumptions suggest Anne was likely born between 1720 and 1736. No such Ann RICHARDSON has been found in the Church of England parish records.

In this time-period – 1720-1736 – there were numerous baptisms of an Anne RICHARDSON in the Holderness area. Unfortunately, there is no documented evidence to link Ann to a particular community. The place of their marriage and place of baptism of their children, on the other hand, suggests a possible family connection to Hollym. Unfortunately, there were no baptisms of an Anne RICHARDSON in the Hollym parish records. This raises the possibility that Ann was a non-conformist.

One clue about Ann's family is deduced from Thomas & Ann's marriage entry in the Parish Register and from the baptism of their children. The marriage entry in the Bishop's Transcript indicates the couple was married at Hollym:

> Thomas Cockaline & Ann Richardson, both of Holmpton, married at Hollym Cum Withernsea, 26 May 1756

Also, their marriage banns indicate that both were 'of Hollym'. From the 1756 Parish Register for Hollym, ERY:

> The banns of marriage between Thomas Cockerline and Ann Richardson both of Hollym of this parish were published there several Sundays in the parish church of Hollym on 9th, 16th and 23rd of May 1756. The said Thomas Cockerline and Ann Richardson were married in the parish church of Holmpton aforesaid May 26 1756 by me Richard Nochalls, Vicar of Hollym
> This marriage was solemnized between us: Thomas Cockaline*, Ann Richardson*
> * (appears to be their individual signatures)
> In the presence of us: Peter Richardson, James Rendell*, Joseph Conifton*
> *(surnames hard to read)

The baptismal entry for each of the first three children was not informative about the precise place of baptism, but the baptism of their fourth child indicated the baptism had been at Hollym:

> Elizabeth, dau of Thomas Cockaline, Holmpton, Baptized in Hollym cum Withernsea, 29 Apr 1765

While Thomas was noted as being "of Holmpton" in several parish record entries, it appears that the couple chose to marry and baptize their children at Hollym. Why? Was there a

family connection to Hollym? If so, it would likely have been Ann's family that was connected to Hollym as Thomas' family was from Welwick.

Another clue to Anne's identity was that their marriage entry in the Parish Register also gave the names of three witnesses to their marriage, among them being a Peter RICHARDSON. It is presumed that Peter was a close family member – possibly a brother or father. An examination of the local Parish Registers indicated no baptism or marriage of a Peter RICHARDSON, but there was a 1788 burial of a Peter RICHARDSON at Withernsea. The absence of RICHARDSONs in the local parish records again raises the possibility that Ann and/or Peter were 'from away' or perhaps, as is suggested by the 1732 baptism of an 18-year-old Peter RICHARDSON of Owthorne, that the family had been non-conformists. From the 1732 Parish Register for Owthorne, ERY:

> Peter Richardson, about 18 years old, baptized, May 18th.

Being age 18 in 1732 indicates a birth date about 1714, so possibly … *speculation here …* the right age to be an older brother to Ann. Also of note, baptism at 18 years of age suggests conversion from a religious group that did not embrace infant baptism.

There was a Quaker presence in Holderness in the early- to mid-1700s with at least one family of RICHARDSONs in Withernsea who were Quakers. In the Society of Friends Register of Monthly Meetings in Hull (*from The Genealogists.com*), there was an entry for the birth of a Peter RICHARDSON at Hollym cum Withernsea on December 17th, 1674, the son of Peter & Susannah RICHARDSON. This was a full 80 years before Thomas and Ann's marriage but a few local parish records show that in the first half of the 1700s there were still a number of RICHARDSONs in the area of the Quakers persuasion. For example, this 1733 entry in the Parish Register for Holmpton, ERY:

> William Richardson, aged 22 years, and Mary his sister, wife of Jno Branton, John Richardson aged about 19 years, Eliza Richardson aged about 12 years, and Sam'l Richardson aged 10 years, own Brothers and Sisters being brod up as Quakers were all baptized on the 28th day of March, being Easter Week.

There is absolutely no evidence to suggest the Peter RICHARDSON baptized in 1732 was in any way related to Thomas COCKERLINE's wife, but the above parish entries demonstrate that there were RICHARDSONs in the area who were of the Quaker faith, hence perhaps explaining why Ann's baptism has not been found in the local Parish Registers of the Church of England.

Just as Ann's birth date is unknown, there is also some uncertainty about when and where she died. There was a burial of an Ann COCKERLINE in Holmpton on August 19th, 1806. From the Parish Register for Holmpton, ERY:

> Ann Cokerline, Buried, Widow, 19 Aug 1806

This entry has long been thought to be for Thomas' wife, Ann RICHARDSON. However, an entry in the Hull Advertiser obituary index indicates that the Ann who died at Holmpton in 1806 was 99 years old.

> Mrs Cockerline, at Holmpton in Holderness, aged 99, of that place. 16.9.1806

This being the case, her birth year would have been about 1706/07. Relative to Thomas COCKERLINE's birth date, would make her almost 20 years older than her husband. A 1707 birth year would also put her as being about 50 years of age at the time of birth of their first child and close to 60 years of age at the time of the birth of their daughter Elizabeth in 1765. This aspect casts significant doubt on whether the 99-year-old Ann COCKERLINE who died in 1806 was Ann RICHARDSON. Also to consider is that if Ann had been a non-conformist, her burial may not have been in the Church of England records.

Another possibility is that Ann remarried after the 1784 death of her husband. Regarding this possibility, there has been no record of a marriage of an Ann COCKERLINE of Hollym / Holmpton in the 20 years after her husband's death. But again, if she had been a non-conformist, her marriage would not necessarily have been recorded in the Church of England records. More research into the RICHARDSON family is merited.

The Children of Thomas COCKERLINE & Ann RICHARDSON

In the decade after their marriage, Thomas and Ann had four children: Robert (1756), Thomas (1759), John (1761), and Elizabeth (1765).

Robert COCKERLINE (1756 - 1839)

Robert was baptized in Hollym. From 1756 Parish Register for the Hollym cum Withernsea, ERY:

> Robert, son of Thomas Cockaline, Bapt'd 16 June

Robert married in 1793. From the 1793 Parish Register for Welwick, ERY:

> 1793, May 15 - Robert Cockerline widow(er) & Mary Chapman (signed Chaplin), spinster, married by banns by Robert Barker, Vicar. Witnesses: John Fenby, William Cockerline

That this Robert was the son of Thomas COCKERLINE & Ann RICHARDSON is supported by the names of the witnesses. William COCKERLINE was likely his brother and John FENBY was likely Robert's step-brother.

The parish record noted that Robert was widowed. His prior marriage has likely been identified. Given that Robert was born 1756, he was unlikely to have married before 1776. Based on this, his previous marriage would have been at some point between 1776 and 1793. There is just one marriage of a Robert COCKERLINE in

the parish records in this timeframe. From the 1782 Bishop's Transcript for Skeckling cum Burstwick, ERY:

> 19 February - Robert COCKERLINE, servant, and Elizabeth ATKINSON, widow, both of this parish, by banns.

If this was the same Widow Robert COCKERLINE who married in 1793, then his wife would have died before 1793. There was an Elizabeth COCKERLINE who died in Holmpton in 1790. She was the wife of a Robert COCKERLINE. From the 1790 Bishop's Transcript of Burials for Holmpton, ERY:

> Elizabeth, the wife of Robert Cokerline of the parish of Skeffling, Labourer

In the 100 years from 1780 through 1880, this was the only burial of an Elizabeth COCKERLINE, wife of a Robert COCKERLINE. While not proof, it seems highly probable the 1782 marriage of Robert COCKERLINE & Elizabeth ATIKSON was the first marriage of Robert, the son of Thomas COCKERLINE & Ann ROBINSON.

In terms of his second marriage, Mary died in Welwick in 1803. From the 1803 Parish Register of Burials for Welwick, ERY.

> Feb 6 - Mary, wife of Robert Cockerline, farmer

Robert is thought to have died in 1839. There was a Robert buried in Holmpton in 1839, but based on the burial record, this Robert was from Drypool. Was this the same Robert? Had he perhaps moved to Drypool in his later years to live with a son or daughter? Otherwise, why would a person from Drypool be buried in Holmpton? From the 1839 Parish Register of burial for Holmpton, ERY:

> Robert Cockerline of Drypool was buried March 31st, age 81.

Thomas COCKERLINE (1758 - 1854)

Thomas was baptized on February 7th, 1759. From the Hollym cum Withernsea Parish Register:

> Thomas, son of Thomas Cockaline, Holmpton, Baptized 07 Feb

At the age of 30 in Hessle, he married Ann WILSON. From the 1789 Bishop's Transcript for Hessle by Hull, ERY:

> Thomas Cockerline of the Parish of Hollam (*sic*) and Ann Wilson of this parish were married April 6.

They had at least nine children: Mary (1790), Elizabeth (1791), Thomas (1792), Robert (1793), William (1795), Ann (1797), Harriet (1798), Maria (1800), and Matthew (1802). In several of the baptisms of the children, Thomas was noted as a labourer.

Thomas' wife, Ann, died in Holmpton in 1840. From the Holmpton Parish Register:

Jan 11 – Nancy Cockerline of Holmpton, aged 78 years, buried

In the 1841 (age 81) and 1851 (age 91) census for Holmpton, Thomas, an agricultural labourer, was living with his daughter Maria. He died at the age of 94. From the 1854 Parish Register of burials for Holmpton, ERY:

Thomas Cockerline of Holmpton, aged 94, buried 17 Oct 1854

From their tombstone in the Holmpton churchyard:

In memory of
Thomas Cockerline, who died 12th October 1854, age 94 years
Also Ann his wife, who died 9th January 1840, age 78 years

William COCKERLINE (1761 - 1845)

William was the father of John COCKERLINE who emigrated to Lower Canada in 1833. William was baptized in Holmpton in 1761. At Welwick in 1787, he married Esther BARRETT. His biography is documented in the section on William COCKERLINE & Esther BARRETT.

Elizabeth COCKERLINE (1765 - 1780)

Elizabeth was born in 1765 and died in 1780. From the Hollym cum Withernsea Parish Register for 1765:

Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Cockaline, Holmpton, Baptized in Hollym cum Withernsea, 29 Apr 1765

At the age of 15, she died of consumption. From the 1780 Holmpton Parish Register:

Elizabeth, dau of Thomas Cockerline, innkeeper, aged upwards of 15 years, a spinster was buried. She died of Consumption 12 Aug. Affidavid made. 13 Aug 1780.

Robert COCKERLINE & Eliza DUTY

Thomas COCKERLINE unknown - 1714		Mother unknown		Maternal Father unknown		Maternal Mother unknown
Robert COCKERLINE				**Eliza DUTY**		
Married 1723 @ Holmpton, ERY						
Born				**Born**	Unknown, Yorkshire presumed	
Bapt	1682 @ Welwick, ERY			**Bapt**		
Died				**Died**		
Buried	1745 @ Welwick, ERY			**Buried**	1735 @ Welwick, ERY	

Children		
Name	**Baptized**	**Buried**
Elizabeth	1724 @ Welwick, ERY	1732 @ Welwick, ERY
Thomas	1725 @ Welwick, ERY	1784 @ Holmpton, ERY
William	1726 @ Welwick, ERY	1730 @ Welwick, ERY
Robert	1729 @ Welwick, ERY	1729 @ Welwick, ERY
Mary	1730 @ Welwick, ERY	*Unknown*
Elizabeth	1733 @ Welwick, ERY	1735 @ Welwick, ERY
Eleanor	1734 @ Welwick, ERY	1735 @ Welwick, ERY
William	1735 @ Welwick, ERY	1736 @ Welwick, ERY

Researcher's Conclusion Robert COCKERLINE	Robert's ancestry is unclear. Many genealogies posted online state Robert was the son of Thomas COCKERLINE & Margaret ELLARBY of Welwick. While this may be the case, this is a highly speculative assumption as there is neither direct nor indirect evidence to support this claim.
Researcher's Conclusion Eliza DUTY	Eliza DUTY's ancestry is unknown.

Robert COCKERLINE (1682-1745)

Yeoman, Farmer & Husbandman

Robert married Eliza DUTY. From the Holmpton Parish Register for 1723:

> Robert Cockerline & Eliza Duty, both of the parish of Welwick, Banns being fully published there, married the fifteenth of April

Over the next 12 years, Robert & Eliza had seven children: Elizabeth (1724), Thomas (1725), William (1727), Robert (1729), Mary (1730), Elizabeth (1733), and Eleanor (1735). From the Parish Register for Welwick, ERY:

1723/24 March 11 - Elizabeth, the daughter of Robt Cockerline
1725 July 1 - Thomas, the son of Rob't Cockerline was baptized
1726/27 Feb 22 - William, son of Robert Cockerline, baptized
1729 May 5th – Robert, the son of Robert Cockerline, Husbandman, was baptized
1730 August 23 - Mary, the daughter of Robert Cockerline, Yeoman, was baptized
1732/33 January 7 - Elizabeth, the daughter of Robt Cockerline, was baptized
1734/35 March 7th - Eleanor, the daughter of Robt Cockerline, was baptized

Sadly, 5 of their 7 children died at a young age. Only Thomas and his sister Mary survived childhood. About 2 months after the baptism of their youngest child, Robert's wife died. From the 1735 Bishop's Transcript for Welwick:

Elizabeth, the wife of Robert Cockerline, husbandman, was buried 19 May.

Six months after the death of Eliza DUTY, Thomas married Ann GIBSON. From the 1735 Bishop's Transcript for Holmpton, ERY:

November 25 - Robert Cockerline, widower, husbandman, & Ann Gibson, Spinster, both of the parish of Welwick, were married by banns.

By his second wife, Robert had 6 children: William (1736), Elizabeth (1737), Robert (1739), William (1741), John (1743), and Ann (1745).

1735/36 William, the son of Robert Cockerline, Husbandman, was baptized March 7th
1737 Elizabeth the daughter of Robert Cockerline, husbandman, was baptized the twenty eighth of April,
1739 Robert, ye son of Robert Cockerline was baptized the 17th of April,
1740/41 William, the son of Robert Cockerline & Ann his wife was Baptized the 15th day of February
1743 John, ye son of Robert Cockerline and Anne his wife was baptized the 15th of April
1744/45 Anne, the daughter of Robert Cockerline and Anne his wife was baptized the third of March

Robert's occupation has most often been noted as a husbandman, but has also been recorded as both yeoman and farmer. The 1725 baptism of son Thomas noted Robert as a farmer in the parish record but as a husbandman in the Bishop's Transcription of that same baptism. This same differentiation was made in the 1729 baptismal record for his son Robert. In the 1730 baptism of his daughter Mary, Robert was described as a yeoman.

Robert Sr. died in the fall of 1745 and was buried in Welwick on November 11th, 1745. From the 1745 Bishop's Transcript for Welwick, ERY:

Robert Cockerline of Weeton was buried ye eleventh of November 1745

Robert COCKERLINE's Ancestry

Many COCKERLINE genealogies have assumed Robert's parents were Thomas COCKERLINE & Margaret ELLARBY; however, Robert's ancestry is unproven. While parish records seem consistent with this conclusion, other documentation calls this assumption into question.

Robert's identity has been determined by examining the parish records. In his second marriage to Ann GIBSON, Robert was identified as a widower and his spouse as a spinster. However, no such notation was included in his first marriage to Eliza DUTY. For this reason, we have no knowledge of whether his 1723 marriage to Eliza DUTY was actually his first marriage. In other words, when Robert married in 1723, was he a young bachelor or possibly an older widower? Accordingly, we can assume that Robert was at least 20 to 25 years of age at the time of his 1723 marriage (*see Appendix A – Age at First Marriage*). This suggests he was likely born no later than 1703. As to an earlier birth date, if we assume that Robert was perhaps 70 – 75 years of age at the time of his death in 1745, then he might have been born as early as the 1670s.

Between the years 1650 and 1710, only 3 baptisms of a Robert COCKERLINE that have been found in Holderness:

- A Robert COCKERLINE was baptized at Patrington in 1655, the son of a William COCKERLINE & Jane BURSTALL. This Robert died six months later. From the 1655 Parish Register for Patrington, ERY:

  Robert and stillborne daughter of William Cockerline baptized August 1st
  Robert, the son of William Cockerline, was buried 15 Feb

- A Robert COCKERLINE was baptized in Ottringham in 1696, the son of Michael COCKERLINE & Ann ELLETSON. From the 1696 Parish Register for Ottringham:

  Robert, son of Michael Cockerline was baptized 26 Jun

  A number of members of this family group moved to Lincolnshire where Robert died in 1774. From the 1774 Parish Register of burials for Caistor, Lincolnshire this simple entry:

  April 21 – Robert Cockerline

- This leaves as the most likely candidate the Robert COCKERLINE who was baptized at Welwick on October 31st, 1682. From the 1682 Bishop's Transcript for Welwick:

  Robart, son of Thomas Cockeline, baptiz: same day (*the previous entry having been dated October 31st)*

Having identified Thomas as the father of Robert, early genealogies had assumed that Robert's parents were Thomas COCKERLINE and Margaret ELLARBY of Welwick.

Being the only Thomas COCKERLINE in the early International Genealogical Index published by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, this was a reasonable assumption. Robert was baptized in Welwick on October 31st and Margaret – the assumed mother – was buried in Welwick a little over two weeks later, on November 19th. The assumed family connection was a convenient assumption based on "best fit" and not based on any evidence.

Subsequent research casts doubt on Robert being the son of Thomas COCKERLINE & Margaret ELLARBY. The first inconsistency is that Robert was not mentioned in the 1710 will of his supposed father, Thomas COCKERLINE. It appears that all surviving children were mentioned, so the absence of Robert's name from the will is problematic. But not only was Robert not mentioned in the will, the property Thomas had was bequeathed to his eldest son, William. Robert was husbandman and yeoman … meaning whether through freehold or leasehold, he had property. So, how did Robert acquire his property?

A second aspect casting doubt on Robert's assumed ancestry is that there was a burial of another Thomas COCKERLINE just 4 years after the death of Robert's presumed father. From the 1713/14 Parish Register for Welwick, ERY:

> Thomas Cockeline was buried 20 Feb (1714)

Thomas' will of 1710 clearly identified who was buried in 1710. But for whom was the 1714 burial entry? It cannot be Thomas COCKERLINE & Margaret ELLARBY's child Thomas as he died as an infant in 1677, nor can it be for Thomas, the son of Thomas COCKERLINE & his second wife Ann BLYTH as this son died in 1734.

Was there yet another Thomas COCKERLINE in Welwick at the time? If so, the two Thomas COCKERLINEs could not have been siblings (*à la The Newhart Show, 1982: "This is my brother Darryl and my other brother Darryl."*) suggesting the closest possible relationship being 1st cousins. This implies there was a second COCKERLINE family in the Welwick area other than that of Michael COCKERLINE & Janet THORGETSON.

Based on the baptismal record for Robert COCKERLINE (1682 – 1745), there is no doubt that Robert was the son of a Thomas COCKERLINE. But it appears that there were two Thomas COCKERLINEs in Welwick at the time. Further research is needed but at the present time, records currently available do not provide any hints as to the identity of a second COCKERLINE family in the area.

Elizabeth "Eliza" DUTY (unknown - 1735) – Robert's 1st Wife

Little is known about Eliza. Her maiden name was recorded in their marriage registration, but with no indication as to where she was from. We know her marriage date and her death date, but not her birth date. Beyond these facts, anything else we know about her is based on conjecture.

Eliza DUTYs Ancestry

Eliza's ancestry is unknown. In the parish entry for their marriage to Robert COCKERLINE, her name was recorded as Eliza but in her burial record her name was recorded as Elizabeth. From their marriage entry in the Welwick Parish Register, she was noted as being 'of this parish', but in checking the Welwick parish records, there were no DUTY births, marriages or deaths noted in the local Parish Registers during the period 1660-1700. However, being 'of the parish' does not mean that she was born there, simply that for a period of time she had been living and / or working in the community.

Eliza died about 2 months after the baptism of her 7th child, Eleanor. From the 1735 Parish Register of burials for Welwick, ERY:

> Elizabeth, the wife of Robert Cockerline, husbandman, was buried 19 May (1735)

There was no mention of Eliza's age in her burial record, so we have no hint as to her birth date. An estimation of Eliza's age can be derived based on Ursula COWGILL's research. Her first known child was Elizabeth, baptized March 11th, 1725. Assuming Eliza was at least 20 years of age at the time of her daughter's birth, she was likely born about or before 1705. Her last child, Eleanor, was baptized in 1735. Assuming Eliza was no more than 45 years of age at that time, Eliza was likely born about or after 1690. Based on these two assumptions, it appears that Eliza was born at some point between 1690 and 1705.

A search of the parish records in and around Welwick for the period 1685 and 1710 identified only one baptism of an Elizabeth DUTY. From the 1698 parish records for Hollym cum Withernsea, ERY:

> Elizabetha Douty, Filia Thomas Douty, Baut Fuit 14

Given the absence of any other Elizabeth DUTYs found in the Holderness area, this may well be the baptism of Robert's first wife. Or not! While the Elizabetha DOUTY baptized in Hollym in 1698 is the only record found, it does not mean that she was the only one in the area. For this reason, that Eliza DUTY was the daughter of Thomas DOUTY of Hollym must be considered speculative.

The Children of Robert COCKERLINE & Eliza DUTY

Married in 1723, Robert & Eliza had seven children: Elizabeth (1724), Thomas (1725), William (1726), Robert (1729), Mary (1730), Elizabeth (1732), and Eleanor (1735). Five of their children died before adulthood.

Elizabeth COCKERLINE (1724 - 1732)

Baptized in Welwick in 1724, Elizabeth died eight years later. From the 1723/24 Parish Register of baptisms for Welwick, ERY**:**

> March 11 - Elizabeth, the daughter of Robt Cockerline

From the 1732 Parish Register of burials for Welwick, ERY:

July 31 - Elizabeth, the daughter of Rob't Cockerline was buried

Thomas COCKERLINE (1725 - 1784)

Thomas was John COCKERLINE's paternal grandfather. He was baptized at Welwick in 1725 and died in Hollym in 1784. As a direct ancestor of John, his biography is included in the section on Thomas COCKERLINE & Ann RICHARDSON.

William COCKERLINE (1726 - 1730)

William was baptized in Welwick in 1726. He died four years later. From the 1725/26 Parish Register of baptisms for Welwick, ERY:

Feb 22 - William, son of Robert Cockerline, baptized

From the 1730 Parish Register of burials for Welwick, ERY:

Oct'ber 22 - William, son of Robert Cockerline, buried

Robert COCKERLINE (1729 - 1729)

Robert was baptized in Welwick in 1729 and died the following month. From the 1729 Parish Register of baptisms for Welwick, ERY:

Robert, son of Robert Cockerline, farmer, baptized 5 May 1729

From the 1729 Parish Register of burials for Welwick, ERY:

June 30 - Robert, the son of Rob't Cockerline, buried

Mary COCKERLINE (1730 - 1793)

Mary was baptized at Welwick in 1730. From the 1730 Parish Register for Welwick, ERY:

August 23 - Mary, daughter of Robert Cockerline, baptized

At Patrington, ERY on December 3rd, 1754, she married William CARLING. From the 1754 Easington Parish Marriages Banns:

Banns of Marriage for William Carling of Patrington and Mary Cockerline of this parish were published November 10th, 17th, and 24th.

And from the 1754 Parish Register of marriages for Patrington, ERY:

Banns of Marriage for William Carling of this parish and Mary Cockerline of Easington were published November 17th, and 24th, and the first day of December 1754. The said William Carling, Servant, of this parish and Mary Cockerline, servant, of the parish of Easington were married in this church by banns the 3rd of December.

This marriage was solemnized between us: William Carling, Mary Cockerline's X Mark

In the presence of: John Tate's X Mark, Thomas Cockerline's X Mark

William & Mary had at least 2 children: William (1761) and John (1768), both born at Etton, ERY. Mary died there December 3rd, 1793. From the 1793 Bishop's Transcript for Etton:

Mary, wife of William Carling, Labourer, 28 April 1793.

Elizabeth COCKERLINE (1733 - 1735)

Elizabeth was baptized in Welwick in 1733 and was buried two years later. From the 1733 Parish Register of baptisms for Welwick, ERY**:**

January 7 - Elizabeth, the daughter of Robt Cockerline (1732/33)

From the 1735 Parish Register of Burials for Welwick, ERY**:**

May 19 - Elizabeth, the daughter of Rob't Cockerline was buried

Eleanor COCKERLINE (1735 - 1735)

Eleanor was baptized in Welwick in 1735. From the 1735 Parish Register of baptisms and of burials for Welwick**:**

March 9 - Eleanr, the daughter of Robert Cockerline, was baptized.

2 December - Eleanor, the daughter of Robt Cockerline, husbandman, was ...[blotch on page - can't read]

Anne GIBSON (unknown – 1778) - 2nd Wife of Robert COCKERLINE

About 6 months after the death of his 1st wife, Robert married Anne GIBSON. From the 1735 Parish Register of Marriages for Holmpton, ERY:

Robert Cockerline, widower, husbandman & Ann Gibson, spinster, both of Welwick, Banns first published three [separate] Sundays in the Parish Church of Welwick, were married the 25th of November.

Over the next 9 years, Robert & Ann had 6 children: William, (1736), Elizabeth (1737), Robert (1739), William (1741), John (1743), and Anne (1745).

1735/36	March 7th - William, the son of Robert Cockerline, Husbandman, was baptized
1737	Elizabeth the daughter of Robert Cockerline, husbandman, was baptized the twenty eighth of April
1739	< damages page > ye son of Robert Cockerline was baptized the 17th of April
1740/41	William, the son of Robert Cockerline & Ann his wife was Baptized the 15th day of February
1743	John ye son of Robert Cockerline and Anne his wife was baptized the 15th of April
1744/45	Anne ye daughter of Robert Cockerline and Anne his wife was baptized the third of March

Seven months after the 1745 baptism of their daughter Anne, Robert Sr died and was buried in Welwick on November 11th. Three months after Robert's death, on February 2nd, 1746, his widow married John TATE. From the 1746 Parish Register for Welwick, ERY:

John Tate, Bachelor & Anne Cockerline, widow, both of Welwick, married 2 Feb 1746

John TATE & Ann COCKERLINE (née GIBSON) had 3 children: John (1747), Mary (1749), and John (1753). From the Parish Register for Welwick, ERY:

1747 John, the son of John Tate and Ann, his wife, was baptized the 6th of September

1747/48 John, ye son of John Tate was buried ye 6th of February

1749 Mary, the daughter of John Tate and Ann, his wife, was baptized the 20th of August

1753 John, the son of John Tate and Ann, his wife, was baptized the 3rd of May.

Ann's second husband died in 1763 and was buried in Welwick on February 24th. From the 1762/63 Bishop's Transcript for Welwick, ERY:

John Tate, Husbandman, was buried the twenty fourth of February.

Anne survived her second husband by 15 years. She died in 1778 and was buried in Welwick on December 27th. From the 1778 Bishop's Transcript for Welwick, ERY:

Ann Tate, widow, buried Dec'br ye 27th

Ann GIBSON's Ancestry

In none of Ann GIBSON's records was any reference to her age noted. An estimation of Ann's age can be derived based on Ursula COWGILL's research. Ann's first known child was William COCKERLINE, baptized in 1736. Assuming Ann was at least 20 years of age at the time of her son's birth, she was likely born about or before 1716. Her last child, John TATE, was baptized in 1753. Assuming Ann was no more than 45 years of age at that time, Ann was likely born about or after 1708. Based on these two assumptions, it appears that Ann was born at some point between 1708 and 1716.

A search of the parish records in and around Welwick for the period 1710 plus or minus 10 years identified only two baptisms of an Ann GIBSON. The first was identified in the 1716 Parish Register for Welwick:

Anne Gibson, aged about 20 years, was baptized being converted from Quakerism, Jan 20th.

Given Anne's age at the time of her 1716 baptism / conversion from Quakerism, her birth date would have been about 1696. This birth date casts significant doubt on whether this could be the correct Ann GIBSON. Based on the statement that the Anne was about 20 years of age at the time of her conversion / baptism in 1716, she would have been age 39 at the time of her marriage to Robert and about age 40/41 at the time of the birth of her 1st child in 1737 and age 47/48 at the time of the birth of her 9th child in 1753. In a study of *Marriage and its Progeny in the city of York 1538-1751*, Ursula COWGILL pointed out that population studies of the early- to mid-1700s indicate that only about 1% of women 45 years of age or older were still bearing children. That Ann would still be bearing children at age 57 would put Anne beyond the extreme limit of expected childbearing years. This strongly suggests that the 20-year-old Ann GIBSON who was baptized at Welwick in 1716 could not have been the wife of John TATE, hence not the wife of Robert COCKERLINE.

A second Ann GIBSON was identified in the 1713 Parish Register for Easington:

Anne, the daughter of Thomas GIBSON baptized June 20th.

However, this Ann GIBSON was buried two days later. From the same 1713 Parish Register for Easington:

> Anne, the daughter of Thomas GIBSON buried June 22nd.

No other candidates have been found in the Church of England records. This suggests that Robert's second wife was either from elsewhere or, more likely, that she had been raised a non-conformist.

The Children of Robert COCKERLINE & Anne GIBSON

Robert & Anne had six children: William (1736), Elizabeth (1737), Robert (1739), William (1741), John (1743), and Anne (1745). Two of their children died before adulthood.

William COCKERLINE (1736 - 1736)

William was baptized in Welwick in 1736. From the 1735/36 Bishop's Transcript for Welwick, ERY**:**

> March 7th - William, the son of Robert Cockerline, Husbandman, was baptized

William died in Welwick at the age of 2 months. From the 1736 Bishop's Transcript for Welwick, ERY**:**

> June 29th - William, the son of Robert Cockerline, buried

Elizabeth COCKERLINE (1737 - 1784)

Elizabeth was baptized at Welwick. From the 1737 Bishop's Transcript for Welwick, ERY**:**

> Elizabeth the daughter of Robert Cockerline, husbandman, was baptized the twenty eighth of April

In 1857, she married James BIRD. From the 1757 Parish Register of Marriages for Welwick**:**

> Oct 31 - James Bird of this parish, bachelor & Elizabeth Cockerline of this parish, spinster, married by banns by John Snaith, vicar. Witnesses: Peter Acy, John X Tate*
>
> ** The witness John TATE may have been either Elizabeth's step-father or her step-brother.*

Over the course of the next two decades, Elizabeth & James had five children: Robert (1759), Ann (1766), John (1768), Polly (1773), and Mary (1778). Elizabeth died at Hollym in October of 1810. From the 1810 Parish Register of burials for Hollym, ERY:

> Oct 10 – Elizabeth Bird, Relick of James Bird, Labourer

Robert COCKERLINE (1739 - 1747)

Robert was baptized in Welwick. From the 1739 Parish Register of baptisms for Welwick, ERY**:**

> April 17 - Robert, the son of Robert Cockerline [*can't read word*] was baptiz'd

Robert died at eight years of age. From the 1747 Bishop's Transcript for Welwick, ERY**:**

> Robert, ye son of ye late Robert Cockerline was buried the twenty eighth of October

William COCKERLINE (1741 - 1790)

William was baptized at Welwick. From the 1740/41 Parish Register for Welwick, ERY:

> William, the son of Robert Cockerline & Ann, his wife was baptized the 15th day of February

William died in 1790. From the 1790 Bishop's Transcript for Welwick, ERY:

> May 17 William Cokerline, lab'r (buried)

And from the 1790 Parish Register for Welwick, ERY:

> William, son of Robert Cockerline, buried 17 May 1790

That a person 49 years of age would be noted as "son of" is most curious. However, there is no confusion as to how he fits into the family as his will clearly identified surviving siblings. There is no mention of a wife or mention of any children. This, along with the fact that no marriage for Robert has been found, suggests that he never married.

John COCKERLINE (1743 - 1821)

John was baptized at Welwick. From the 1743 Bishop's Transcript for Welwick, ERY:

> John, the son of Robert Cockerline & Anne his wife was baptized the fifteenth of April

In 1771, at Welwick, he married the widow Mary HESK (née WELBOURN). From the marriage licence, dated December 3rd, 1771:

> The third day of December in the year of our Lord 1771, on which they appeared personally John Cockerline of Weeton in the parish of Wellwick in the diocese of York, farmer's son and being sworn on the holy evangelists, alleged and made oathes as follows: that he is of the age of 28 years and upwards and a bachelor and intends to marry Mary Hesk of the same parish aged 30 years and upwards and a widow not knowing or believing any lawful let or impediment to hinder the said intended marriage: and he prayed a license to solemnize the said marriage in the parish church of Welwick aforesaid, in which said Parish built said John Cockerline further made oathe that the said Mary Hesk has had her usual abode for the space of four weeks.

John & Mary were married in Welwick on December 9th. From the 1771 Parish Register of marriages for Welwick, ERY:

> John Cockerline of this Parish and Mary Hesk were married in this church by Licence this ninth day of December in the year seventeen hundred and seventy one by me Peter Atkinson. This marriage was solemnized between us: John Cockaline, Mary X Hesk

in the presence of Wm Winteringham, James Bird

John & Mary had one child, Anne (1774). Mary died in 1808. John died in 1821. From the Parish Register of burials for Welwick, ERY:

Mary, wife of John Cokerline, Farmer, buried Jan 4th (1808)

John Cockerline, age 79, buried February 27th (1821)

The Children of Ann GIBSON & John TATE

Anne GIBSON and her second husband had three children: John (1747), Mary (1749), and John (1753).

John TATE (1747 - 1748)

John was born in Welwick in 1747 and died 5 months later. From the 1747 Parish Register of baptisms for Welwick, ERY:

John, the son of John Tate and Ann, his wife, was baptized the 6th of September

And from the 1747/48 Parish Register of burials for Welwick**:**

John, ye son of John Tate was buried ye 6th of February

Mary TATE (1749 - unknown)

Mary was born in Welwick in 1749. From the 1749 Parish Register for Welwick, ERY:

Mary, the daughter of John Tate and Ann, his wife, was baptized the 20th of August

In 1767, she married John WILKINS. From the 1767 Parish Register of marriages for Welwick**:**

John Wilkin of this parish, widower, and Mary Tate of this parish, Spinster were married in this church by virtue of a licence granted by W Huntington Surrogate this twenty third Day of December in the year one Thousand seven Hundred and sixty seven by me, John Snaith.

Mary's husband died in 1794. From the 1794 Parish Register of Burials for Patrington, ERY:

Octob'r 13th - John Wilkin, Fisherman

No death or burial record for Mary has been found. When and where Mary died is not known.

John TATE (1753 - unknown)

John was born in Welwick in 1753. From the 1753 Parish Register for Welwick, ERY:

John, the son of John Tate and Ann, his wife, was baptized the third of May

When and where John died is not known. A John TATE was witness to several COCKERLINE marriages / burials but it is not known if thesignature was John TATE Sr or John TATE Jr.

Thomas COCKERLINE & unknown spouse

Paternal Father unknown	Paternal Mother unknown	Maternal Father unknown	Maternal Mother unknown
Thomas COCKERLINE		**Unknown**	
Marriage Date Unknown			
Born	Unknown, Yorkshire presumed	**Born**	Unknown, Yorkshire presumed
Bapt		**Bapt**	
Died		**Died**	
Buried	Uncertain @ Welwick, ERY	**Buried**	Unknown, Yorkshire presumed

Children		
Name	**Baptized**	**Buried**
Robert	1682 @ Welwick, ERY	1745 @ Welwick, ERY

Researcher's Conclusion about Thomas COCKERLINE	That Robert's father was named Thomas is stated in Robert's baptismal record. It is entirely speculative, but Robert may have been the son of the Thomas COCKERLINE who died in Welwick in 1714. That Robert was the son of Thomas COCKERLINE (the one who died in 1710) & Margaret ELLARBY is not supported by any facts.

Thomas COCKERLINE (unknown - 1713)

Occupation unknown

That Thomas COCKERLINE of Welwick was the father of Robert COCKERLINE (1682 – 1745) is clearly indicated in the parish records. Based on the resources that were available before the growth of such online companies as Ancestry or FindMyPast, many genealogists assumed that Robert was the son of Thomas COCKERLINE & Margaret ELLARBY of Welwick. This was a logical conclusion based on resources that were available early on. This assumption is now being challenged by findings in the will of Thomas COCKERLINE (unknown-1710) and also by the identification of a second Thomas COCKERINE (unknown-1714) in the Welwick parish burial records. So, which of the two was Robert's father – the Thomas COCKERINE who died in 1710 or the Thomas COCKERLINE who died in 1714?

The Case Against Thomas COCKERLINE & Margaret ELLARBY

Thomas was a carpenter in Welwick who had married three times. In 1675, he married Margaret ELLERBY. She died in 1682 and two years later, Thomas married Anne

BLYTHE. When Anne died in 1694, Thomas married for a third time. No marriage record for his 3rd marriage has been found, but Frances – his 'beloved wife' – was mentioned in Thomas' will of 1710. Thomas died in late May and was buried in Welwick on June 1st, 1710. From the Welwick parish records:

Thomas Cockeline and Margaret Ellerby were married 29 Apr (1675).
Margaret Cockeline was buried 28 Nov (1682)

Thomas Cockaline and Ann Bylyth marry'd ye 9th of Jun (1684)
Anne, the wife of Thomas Cockeline was buried 01 Apr (1694)

Thomas Cockeline was buried 01 Jun (1710)
Francis, Relic of the deceased Thomas Cockerline, carpenter (buried) March 14 (1715)

Between the time that Thomas married Margaret ELLARBY (1675) and when Thomas died (1710), six children noted as the son or daughter of a Thomas COCKERINE were baptized in Welwick: From the parish records for Welwick, ERY:

William, son of Thomas Cockeline, baptized 24 Feb 1675.
Thomas, son of Thomas Cockeline, baptized 14 Jun 1677.
Robert, son of Thomas Cockeline, baptized 31 Oct 1682.
Jane, dau of Thomas Cockeline ...<sheet torn> ... 04 Nov 1685.
Thomas, the son of Thomas Cockerline was baptized the 21st day of February, 1688.
Mary the dau of Tho Cockeline was baptized October 15th 1691.

Of the above six children, one died in infancy. From the 1677 Parish Register for Welwick:

Thomas, son of Thomas Cockeline, buried 17 Aug 1677.

Of the surviving five, only four were named in Thomas's will of 1710. In that will, Thomas appears to have bequeathed money and/or property to each of his surviving family members:

"... I give, devise and bequeath to Francis my adoring beloved wife ..."
"... I devise the land to my Son William Cockerlyne ..."
"... I devise that the same to my Daughter Janet Jane Cockerlyne ..."
"... I give & devise to my Son Thomas Cockerlyne ..."
"... I give and devise to my Daughter Mary Cockerlyne ..."

Each of the surviving family members were mentioned several times in the will, but not a single mention of Robert was ever made. Why? Why was Robert not included in the will? Several "what if" scenarios can be imagined but a definite possibility is that Robert was not the son of Thomas COCKERLINE & Margaret ELLARBY.

There was a second Thomas in the area. Just four years after the 1710 death of the above-mentioned Thomas, there was the burial of another Thomas COCKERLINE. In this 1714 burial, Thomas was not noted as "son of", indicating that he had reached the age of

majority. But beyond that, his age / identity is not known. From the Welwick parish records for 1713/14:

Thomas Cockerline, buried, Feb ye 20th (1714).

Who was the Thomas COCKERLINE who was buried in 1714? A search of the parish records for the Holderness area revealed just a few possibilities:

- There was a Thomas COCKERLINE Jr born in 1677, son of Thomas COCKERLINE Sr and his first wife Margaret ELLARBY, but this child died later that same year. From 1667 the Parish Register for Welwick, ERY:

  Thomas, son of Thomas Cockeline, baptized 14 Jun 1677

  Thomas, son of Thomas Cockeline, buried 17 Aug 1677

- There was a Thomas COCKERLINE Jr born in 1688, the son of Thomas COCKERLINE Sr and his second wife Ann BLYTH of Welwick. This Thomas Jr, at age 25 (as indicated in the marriage bonds) married Ann ROBINSON (1692-1733) at Holmpton. Based on his will, this Thomas died in Welwick in June of 1734. From the parish records for Welwick, ERY:

  1688/89 Thomas, the son of Thomas Cockerline was baptized the 21st day of February,

  1715 Thomas Cockerline and Ann Robinson, married by John Wilkinson 25 April

  1734 Thomas Cockerline, yeoman, was buried 30 June

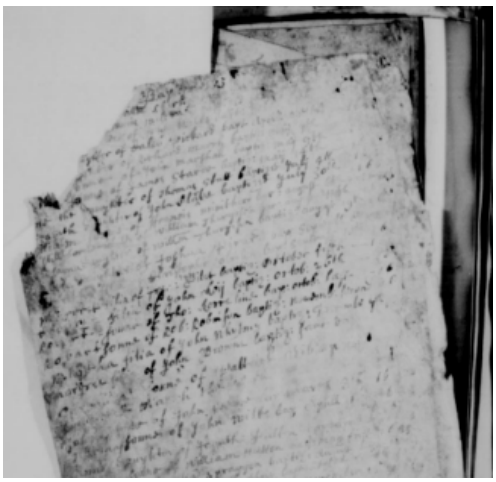
- There was a Thomas COCKERLINE born in Patrington in 1688. He was the son of William COCKERLINE and Anne his wife (surname unknown), but this Thomas died two years later. From the Parish Register for Patrington, ERY

  Thomas, ye son of Wilm COKERLIN baptized 25 Nov 1693

  Thomas, son of Wm COCKERLINE buried 22 Jan 1695

- There was also a Thomas COCKERLINE (birth date unknown) buried at Patrington in 1716. He is thought to be the orphaned son of William COCKERLINE of Patrington and his wife Frances. From the 1716 Parish Register for Patrington, ERY:

  Dec 16 Thomas Cockerline, a child, buried



Welwick Parish Register, 1653-1713

Based on the above, there appears to be no hint as to the identity of the Thomas who was buried in 1714. No baptismal record has been found for either Thomas buried in 1710 or 1714. One reason for not finding these baptismal records relates to the current condition of the Welwick Parish Registers during the period 1650 through 1710. The edges of many pages are non-existent,

meaning the names of the people baptized or buried are missing, as are the dates of their baptism and or burial. What remains has significantly deteriorated. Some pages have been lost and the ink on many of the remaining pages is so faint that many names and dates – if present – are unreadable. Many of the births, marriages, and deaths of the Welwick COCKERINEs in this time period will not be determined using this resource. For this reason, the identity of Robert's father, Thomas COCKERLINE, remains unknown.

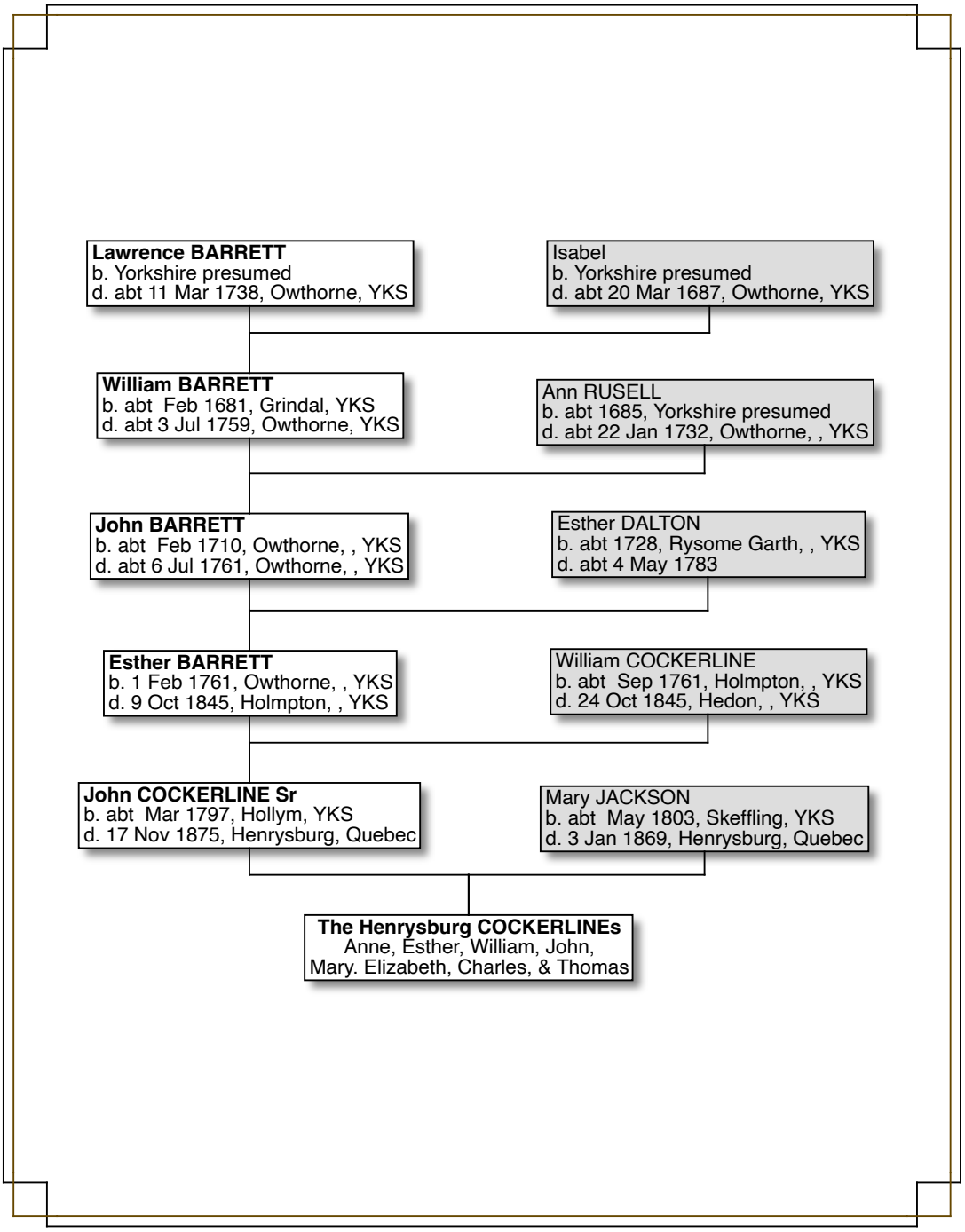
The possibility of a second COCKERLINE family in Welwick is intriguing. The only known family of Michael COCKERLINE and Jane THORGETSON were carpenters. The ancestors of Robert COCKERLINE appear to have been husbandmen. While it is possible that a carpenter's son might be a husbandman, the nature of society in that time period suggests another likelihood.

One did not simply go and buy a farm. Whether freely held or leased, farms were typically 'inherited'. That Robert was noted as a yeoman suggests that Robert was either a freeholder or a leaseholder.

It is possible he married the daughter of a husbandman, but more typical of the times, he likely acquired his property from his father. But the Thomas who died in 1710 left his land to his eldest son, William. Not only was Robert not mentioned in the 1710 will of Thomas COCKERLINE, but what property Thomas had was bequeathed to his eldest son. So, how did Robert acquire his property?

It does seem there was a second COCKERLINE family in Welwick. And while highly speculative, it is likely that Robert's father was a husbandman as opposed to a carpenter. So, while almost totally unreadable, the Welwick parish records deserve a search to see if there are any possible hints of a second COCKERLINE family in Welwick.

John's BARRETT Lineage



John BARRETT & Esther DALTON

William BARRETT 1681 – 1759	Ann *(Russell?)* Unknown - 1732	Jonathon DALTON Unknown - 1747	Susanna CRUMP Unknown - 1746
John BARRETT		**Esther DALTON**	

Married 1787 @ Welwick, ERY			
Born		**Born**	
Bapt	1710 @ Owthorne, ERY	**Bapt**	1728 @ Holmpton, ERY
Died		**Died**	
Buried	1761 @ Owthorne, ERY	**Buried**	1783 @ Welwick, ERY

Children		
Name	**Baptized**	**Buried**
Catherine	1757 @ Owthorne, ERY	1839 @ Holmpton, ERY
Thomas	1760 @ Owthorne, ERY	1760 @ Owthorne, ERY
Esther	1761 @ Owthorne, ERY	1845 @ Holmpton, ERY

Researcher's Conclusion John BARRETT	Unproven, but highly probable that John was the son of William BARRETT & Ann RUSSELL of Owthorne.
Researcher's Conclusion Esther DALTON	Unproven, but high probable that Esther was the daughter of Jonathan DALTON & Susanna CRUMP of Holmpton.

John BARRETT (*1710 - 1761*)

Farmer

On January 20th, 1747, John BARRETT of Rimswell married Mary WALKER. From the 1746/47 Bishop's Transcript for Owthorne with Rimswell, ERY:

> John Barrit, Batchelour, and Mary Walker, spinster, both of this Parish by virtue of Banns lawfully published were married January ye 20th by Geo Longmire, Curate.

John & Mary had 3 children: William (1748), Anne (1750), and Mary (1752). From the Parish Register for Owthorne, ERY:

> William, son of John Barrit, farmer, Bapt'd March 16th (1747/48)
>
> Anne, daughter of John Barrit, Farmer, Bapt'd May 23rd (1750), and
>
> Mary, daughter of John Barrit, of Rimswell Farmer, Bapt'd Dec'r 14th (1752)

Two years after the birth of their third child, in September of 1754, John's wife died and was buried in Owthorne. From the 1754 Parish Register of Owthorne, ERY:

> Mary, Wife of John Barret, a farmer, bury'd Sept 16th

Two years after the death of his wife, John married the widow Esther FENBY. From the 1756 Bishop's Transcript for Welwick:

> John Barret of the parish of Owthorne, widower, and Esther Fenby of this Parish of Welwick, widow, were married in this church by virtue of a Licence granted by John Clarke this seventh Day of October - J Snaith, Vicar of Welwick

Over the next 5 years, John & Esther had 3 children: Catherine (1757), Thomas (1760), and Esther (1761). From the Parish Register of baptisms for Owthorne, ERY:

> Catherine, daughter of John Barret of Rimswell, November 16th (1757)
>
> Thomas, son of John Barrit of Rimswell, Farmer, Jan'ry 9th (1759/60)
>
> Esther, Daughter of John Barret, Farmer, March 13th (1760/61)

John died 4 months after Esther was born. From the 1761 Parish Register of burials for Owthorne, ERY:

> John Barrat, Farmer, July 8th.

John BARRETT's Ancestry

John's ancestral lineage has been deduced from the Owthorne parish records. As noted in the marriage registration, John was a bachelor when he married Mary WALKER. This suggests he was likely between the age of 20 and 35 at the time of his marriage. His birthdate, then, was likely between 1710 and 1736. A search of the Holderness parish records for the period 1700 through 1730 found just 2 baptisms of a John BARRIT / BARRET:

- A John Barret was baptized February 12th, 1710 @ Owthorne, son of William Barret
- A John Barrit was baptized March 9th, 1710 @ Aldbrough, son of Richard Barrit

While the John BARRET baptized at Owthorne seems the most likely candidate to be Mary's husband, the John BARRIT of Aldbrough should not be ruled out without examination. In this instance, there was a marriage of a John BARRIT at Aldbrough on June 23rd, 1739, followed by the baptism of several of his children in that community. This was at the same time that the John BARRET of Owthorne was having children baptized in Owthorne. The implication of this is that the John BARRIT of Aldbrough as was not the John BARRET who married in Owthorne. Accordingly, it seems most probable that the John BARRET who married Mary WALKER was the one born in Owthorne, the son of William BARRET and Ann RUSSELL.

Mary WALKER (*unknown - 1754*) – John's 1st Wife

Very little is known about Mary WALKER. The marriage registration revealed her surname, but beyond the dates given in the parish record for her marriage and for her burial, nothing else is known about her.

Mary WALKER's Ancestry

Based on the birth dates of her children, assumptions about Mary's age suggest she was born between 1700 and 1728. Mary was likely at least 20 years of age when her first child was born, so born about or before 1728. The Bishop's Transcript for the marriage indicated that both parties were 'of the parish', so possibly born in the parish. A search of the parish records yielded only two Mary WALKERs baptized in the area in the period 1700 through 1735. Both were baptized in Owthorne. From the Parish Register for Owthorne, ERY:

- Mary, the Daug'r of Antony Walker, Husbandman, Dec 14th (1727)
- Mary, Daughter of John Walker, May ye 2nd (1731)

The Mary WALKER baptized in 1731; however, died 3 months later. From the 1731 Bishop's Transcript for Owthorne, ERY:

1731 Mary, Daughter of John Walker, July ye 10th (*buried*)

There no other Mary WALKERs baptized in that timeframe (1700 – 1735) in that general locality. For this reason, it seems highly probable that the Mary WALKER who married John BARRETT was the daughter of Anthony WALKER.

The Children of John BARRETT & Mary WALKER

John and Mary had three known children: William (1747), Anne (1750), and Mary (1752).

William BARRETT (1748 - unknown, but after 1839)

William was baptized at Owthorne. From the 1747/48 Bishop's Transcript of baptisms for Owthorne with Rimswell, ERY:

William, son of John Barrit, farmer, Bapt'd March 10th

When and where William died is not known, but after 1839. William's younger sister Catherine, in her will of 1839, left money to William indicating that he was still alive. There was a William BARRETT whose death was recorded in the Patrington district in the 2nd quarter of 1839; however, it is not known if this is the same William BARRETT.

Anne BARRETT (1750 - unknown, but likely before 1839)

Anne was baptized at Owthorne. From the 1750 Bishop's Transcript of baptisms for Owthorne with Rimswell, ERY:

Anne, son of John Barrit, farmer, Bapt'd May 23rd

When and where Anne died is not known, but likely before 1839. Anne was not mentioned in her sister Catherine's will. For this reason, it is assumed that Anne had died before Catherine made her will.

Mary BARRETT (1752 – unknown, but likely before 1839)

Mary was baptized at Owthorne. From the 1752 Parish Register of baptisms for Owthorne with Rimswell, ERY:

> Mary, daughter of John Barret of Rimswell, Farmer, Bapt'd Dec'r 14th

When and where Mary died is not known but as with sister Anne, Mary likely died before 1839 as she was not mentioned in Catherine's will. It is assumed that Mary had died before Catherine made her will.

Esther DALTON (*1728-1783*) –The Widow Esther FENBY

Based on the parish records for Owthorne, John BARRETT took as his second wife the widow Esther FENBY. The identity of Esther has been deduced through an examination of the parish records for this time period in this general locality. The only marriage of a FENBY to an Esther was the 1748 marriage of John FENBY to Esther DALTON. From the 1748 Bishop's Transcript for Hilton, ERY:

> John Fenby, of Waxholm in the parish of Owthorne, above the age of 25, batchelor and Esther Dalton of Welwick, age above 25, spinster

John FENBY & Esther had 4 children: William (1751), Susanna (1752), John (1755), and Jonathan (1756). From the Parish Registers for Owthorne, ERY:

> 1751 William, son of John Fenby of Rimswell, Farmer, Baptized August 4th.
>
> 1752 Susanna, daughter of John Fenby of Rimswell, Farmer, Bap Dec'r 3.
>
> 1755 John, Son of John Fenby, Farmer, Bapt Feb 21.
>
> 1756 Jonathan, son of John Fenby, lately deceased, Bap Feb 7.

Esther's husband died in October of 1755. From the 1755 Parish Registers for Owthorne, ERY:

> John Fenby, of Rymswell in the parish of Owthorn, was buried the twenty-first of October.

A year after the death of her husband the widow Esther FENBY married the widower John BARRETT. Over the next 5 years, John BARRETT & Esther had 3 children: Catherine (1757), Thomas (1760), and Esther (1761). From the Parish Registers for Owthorne, ERY:

> 1757 Catherine, daughter of John Barret of Rimswell, November 16th
>
> 1760 Thomas, son of John Barrit of Rimswell, Farmer, January 9th
>
> 1761 Esther, Daughter of John Barret, Farmer, March 13th

Then, four months after their daughter Ester's baptism, Esther DALTON's second husband died. From the 1761 Parish Register for burials for Owthorne, ERY:

> John Barrat, Farmer, July 8th

Esther survived him by 22 years, dying in early May of 1783 and was buried in Welwick. From the 1783 Parish Register of Burials for Welwick, ERY:

> May 6 – Esther Barritt, widow, buried.

Esther DALTON's Ancestry

Who was Esther DALTON? A hint as to her identity is provided in the 1748 Bishop's Transcript for Owthorne, ERY:

> John Fenby, of Waxholm in the parish of Owthorne, above the age of 25, batchelor and Esther Dalton of Welwick, age above 25, spinster

Married in 1748, their ages of '*above the age of 25*' would put their respective birthdates at about 1723 or earlier. A 1723 baptism for John FENBY of Hollym has been found. From the 1723 Parish Register for Hollym cum Withernsea, ERY:

> John, son of John Fenby, Bapt, Sept 11th

No such baptism of an Esther DALTON has been identified in Hollym. The only record of an Esther DALTON born in Holderness in this time period was Esther, the daughter of Jonathan DALTON & Susanna CRUMP. From the 1728 Bishop's Transcript for Holmpton, ERY:

> March 2d - Esther, the daughter of Johnathan Dalton of Rysome Garth in Holmpton, yeoman, was baptized.

While this 1728 birthdate contradicts the parish record claim of "both above the age of 25", 1728 seems reasonable. This puts her age at the time of her 1st marriage at 20 years of age and 23 years of age when her first known child was born. At the time of her 2nd marriage, she would have been at 26 years of age and 33 when her last known child was born.

Naming patter also suggests this is the correct Esther DALTON. While naming patterns don't provide 'proof', but they can be highly suggestive of family connections (*See Appendix F-Naming Patterns*). The fact that Esther named her first female child Susanna and her third male child Jonathan lends support to the likelihood that Esther was indeed the daughter of Jonathan DALTON & Susanna CRUMP of Holmpton.

Rysome Garth

Rysome Garth is located about 4 miles NW of Holmpton, about half way between Withernsea and Holmpton. In ancient times, it was a manor documented in the Doomsday Book. In 1700, it had one farmhouse and three cottages.

In 1066, the manor was in the possession of Lord Thorgot; however, that does not mean he was the occupant. By 1086, this property, along with the whole of Holderness, had been given to Drogo de la Bouerer as a reward for his assistance to William the Conqueror.

Aside from the entry in the Doomsday Book, little is known about Lord Thorgot. What became of him after 1086 is not known, but of interest is another surname in Yorkshire. Is Lord Thorgot the ancestral origin of the Thorgotsen / Thorgetson name in Welwick?

What is our interest in this possible connection? In 1637 at Welwick, Jayne Thorgetson married Michael Cockaline. Is Jayne Thorgetson possibly a descendant of Lord Thorgot?

The Children of John BARRETT & Esther DALTON

John and Esther had three known children: Catherine (1757), Thomas (1760), and Esther (1761).

Catherine BARRETT (1757 - 1839)

Catherine was baptized in Owthorne. From the 1757 Parish Register of baptisms for Owthorne with Rimswell, ERY:

> Catherine, daughter of John Barret of Rimswell, November 16th

In 1791 at Easington, she married Robert FOWLER. From the 1790/91 Parish Register of marriages for Easington, ERY:

> Robert Fowler, bachelor, and Catharine Barrett, spinster, both of this parish, married by Banns the twenty second Day of January in the year 1790.

No record of Robert's death has been found; his date and place of birth is unknown. His occupation is unknown. Two assumptions, though, are that:

- he died before 1839 as he was not mentioned in his wife's (widow's?) will and that
- he died in or around Holmpton as that is where his wife was buried. From the 1839 Parish Register of burials for Holmpton, ERY:

> Catherine Fowler of Holmpton, buried January 30th, Age 81

Thomas BARRETT (1760 - 1760)

Robert was baptized in Owthorne and died three months later. From the 1759/60 Parish Register of baptisms for Owthorne with Rimswell:

> Thomas, son of John Barrit of Rimswell, Farmer, Jan'ry 9th

And from the 1760 Parish Register of burials for Owthorne with Rimswell:

> Thomas, son of John Barrit of Rimswell, Farmer, Apr 16

Esther BARRETT (1761 - 1845)

Esther was John COCKERLINE's mother. Her biography is included in the section on William COCKERLINE & Esther BARRETT.

William BARRETT & Ann RUSSELL

Lawrence BARRETT unknown - 1738	Isabel *unknown* - 1700	Maternal Father *unknown*	Maternal Mother *unknown*
William BARRETT		**Ann RUSSELL**	

Married: 1709 @ Bridlington ???			
Born		**Born**	Unknown, Yorkshire presumed
Bapt	1681 @ Bridlington, ERY	**Bapt**	
Died		**Died**	
Buried	1759 @ Owthorne, ERY	**Buried**	1732 @ Owthorne, ERY

Children		
Name	**Baptized**	**Buried**
John	1710 @ Owthorne, ERY	1761 @ Owthorne, ERY
Isabel	1711 @ Owthorne, ERY	*Unknown*
Anne	1713 @ Owthorne, ERY	1715 @ Owthorne, ERY
Catherine	1715 @ Owthorne, ERY	*Unknown*
William	1717 @ Owthorne, ERY	*Unknown*
Anne	1723 @ Owthorne, ERY	1723 @ Owthorne, ERY

Researcher's Conclusion William BARRETT	Unproven, but highly probable that William was the son of Lawrence & Isabel BARRETT of Grindal near Bridlington, ERY.
Researcher's Conclusion Ann RUSSEL	Ann's ancestral lineage is unknown. That her maiden name is RUSSEL is speculative, but a distinct possibility.

William BARRETT (1681 - 1759)

Farmer, Husbandman

No marriage record for William has been found in Owthorne, but six of William's children were baptized there between 1710 and 1723: John (1710), Isabel (1711), Ann (1713), Catherine (1715), William (1717), and Ann (1723). From the Parish Register for Owthorne, ERY:

John, Son of William Barret, baptized Febr'y 12th (1709/10)

Isobel, ye daughter of Willi'm Barret bapt'd Octob'r 8th (1711)

Ann, daughter of Wm Barrett, baptiz'd Nov'er ye 29th (1713)

Catherine, daug'r of Willm Barrett was bapt'd: Oct 30th (1715)

Wm, ye son of Will'm Barret, Husbandman, Oct'r 13th (1717)

Ann, ye daughter of Will Barrett, husbandman, March 28th (1723)

Then in the 1732 burial records for Owthorne was an entry for the burial of William's wife, Ann:

Anne, wife of Wm Barritt buried January ye 24th

Twenty-seven years later, William died. From the 1759 Parish Register of burials in Owthorne, ERY:

William Barrett, a farmer, July 5th

William BARRETT's Ancestry

William BARRETT's identity has been deduced from the parish records for Owthorne, ERY. The 1710 baptism of son John was the first BARRETT entry in the Owthorne parish records, as the parish records do not seem to indicate any BARRETTs in the vicinity before this entry. With the exception of one entry, all of the BARRETT entries in the Owthorne parish records up to the 1750s seem to be related to the family of William & Ann. That one exception is the 1738 burial of a Lawrence BARRETT:

Laurence Barritt, an aged man, was buried March ye 13th

And from the 1738 Bishop's Transcript for Owthorne:

Lawrence Barritt, farmer, was buried March 13th

In that it appears there was just the one BARRETT family in Owthorne, it seems reasonable to think that Lawrence was somehow related to this family unit. Also, with the lack of BARRETT entries in the parish records before 1710, it would seem that the family had come from another parish.

In looking at the possibility that William was from elsewhere, just one marriage of a William BARRETT to an Ann has been found in the Holderness parish records in the period from 1690 – 1720. From the 1709 Parish Register of marriages for Bridlington, ERY:

William Barratt & Ann Rusell, May ye 8th

A further search of the Bridlington parish records found the 1681 baptism of a William BARRETT at Grindal near Bridlington:

William, son of Laurence Barrat, baptized February 26th

It seems quite probable that the William BARRETT in Owthorne was from Grindal and had moved to Owthorne where the parish records indicate he was a husbandman / farmer. Supporting this theory is the fact that the "aged" Lawrence BARRETT who died at Owthorne in 1738 was the right age to be the father of the William baptized at Bridlington. For the William born at Grindal in 1681, his father would have been 20 – 30 years older than William, so born about 1650 - 1660. This would make Lawrence at least 78 to 88

years of age at the time of his death in 1738 … an appropriate age to qualify for the description as "an aged man".

Ann RUSSELL (unknown - 1732)

Nothing factual is known about Ann, other than her surname and the date of her burial. From the 1709 Parish Register of marriages for Bridlington, ERY:

> William Barratt & Ann Rusell, May ye 8th

And from the 1732 Parish Register of Owthorne, ERY:

> Anne, wife of Wm Barritt buried January ye 24th

Ann RUSSELL's Ancestry

If the 1709 marriage of a William BARRETT to an Ann RUSSEL at Bridlington is indeed the marriage of John BARRETT's parents, then we know John BARRETT's mother's maiden name – RUSSELL. Furthermore, we can estimate her approximate birth date based on the birth of her children. If we assume that Ann was at least 20 years of age at the time of John's birth (1710), then Ann would have been born about 1690 or earlier. Likewise, if we assume that Ann was at the end of her childbearing years at the time of the birth of her last known child (Anne, born 1723), then we can assume she was born about or after 1678. These two assumptions suggest she was born between 1678 and 1690.

Several birth / baptism records for an Ann RUSSELL have been identified throughout Holderness in the 1670-1700 timeframe, but at present, there is no evidence to link any of them as William BARRETT's wife. For this reason, Ann's ancestral lineage is unknown.

The Children of William BARRETT & Ann RUSSELL

William and Ann had six known children: John (1710), Isabel (1711), Ann (1713), Catherine (1715), William (1717), and Ann (1723).

John BARRETT (1710 - 1761)

John BARRETT was John COCKERLINE's maternal grandfather. John BARRETT was baptized in Owthorne in 1710 and he died there in 1761. His full biography is covered in the previous section: John BARRETT & Esther DALTON.

Isabel BARRETT (1711 - unknown)

Isabel was born in Owthorne in 1711. From the 1711 Parish Register for Owthorne, ERY:

> Isobel, ye daughter of Willi'm Barret, bapt'd Octob'r 8th.

No other reference to Isabel has been found in the Owthorne parish records. When and where Isabel died is not known. Also unknown is if she ever married.

Anne BARRETT (1713 - 1716)

Ann was born in Owthorne in 1713 and died there at the age of 2. From the 1713 Bishop's Transcript for Owthorne, ERY:

Ann, daughter of Wm Barrett, baptiz'd Nov'er ye 29th.

And from the 1715/16 Parish Register of burials for Owthorne, ERY:

Ann, daug'r of Wm Barret, husbandman, buried Jan'ry ye 26th.

Catherine BARRETT (1715 - unknown)

Catherine was born in Owthorne in 1715. From the 1715 Parish Register for Owthorne, ERY:

Catherine, daug'r of Willm Barrett was bapt'd: Oct 30th

No further reference to Catherine has been found in the Owthorne parish records. Whether Catherine married or when and where Catherine died is not known.

William BARRETT (1717 - unknown)

William was born in Owthorne. From the 1717 Bishop's Transcript for Owthorne, ERY

Wm, ye son of Will'm Barret, Husbandman, Oct'r 13th

No further reference to William has been found in the Owthorne parish records. When and where William died is not known.

Anne BARRETT (1723 - 1723)

Anne was baptized in Owthorne on March 28th, 1723 and buried the following day. From the 1723 Bishop's Transcript for Owthorne, ERY

Ann, ye daughter of Will Barrett, husbandman, bapt'd March 28th

Ann, daughter of Wm Barrett, Husbandman (buried) March 29th.

.

Lawrence BARRETT & Isobel (*maiden name unknown*)

Paternal Father *unknown*	Paternal Mother *unknown*	Maternal Father *unknown*	Maternal Mother *unknown*
Lawrence BARRETT		**Isobel**	

Married: unknown			
Born	Unknown, Yorkshire presumed	**Born**	Unknown, Yorkshire presumed
Bapt		**Bapt**	
Died		**Died**	
Buried	1738 @ Owthorne, ERY	**Buried**	1687 @ Bridlington, ERY

Children		
Name	**Baptized**	**Buried**
William	1681 @ Grindal near Bridlington, ERY	1759 @ Owthorne, ERY
Thomas	1684 @ Grindal near Bridlington, ERY	1690 @ Bridlington, ERY
John	unknown @ Grindal near Bridlington, ERY	1686 @ Bridlington, ERY
Frances	1687 @ Grindal near Bridlington, ERY	1687 @ Bridlington, ERY

Researcher's Conclusion Lawrence BARRETT	What little is known about Lawrence BARRETT is simply a 'best fit' of the records. The William & Lawrence BARRETT who disappeared from Bridlington parish records are a good fit for the William & Lawrence BARRETT who appear in Owthorne a short time later. However, in spite of being a good fit, the lack of collaborating information leaves the determination that these are the same people as speculative.
Researcher's Conclusion Isobel	Isobel's identity and ancestry is unknown.

Lawrence BARRETT (unknown - 1738)

Occupation Unknown

The first references to Lawrence BARRETT was the 1681 baptism of his sons William and Thomas. From the Bishop's Transcript for Grindal, ERY:

> William, son of Lawrence Barret, ffebruary 26 (1681/82)
>
> Thomas, son of Lawrence Barrit, October 26 (1684)

While the parish appears to have submitted occasional Bishop's Transcripts for Grindal, the above two baptisms were duplicated in the parish records for Bridlington. In the Bridlington parish records, there were also additional family entries for Lawrence of Grindal:

> John, ye son of Lawrence Barrit, Grindal, buried, December 19 (1686)

Frances, daughter of Lawrence Barret of Grindal, baptized March 20 (1687/88)

Isobel, wife of Lawrence Barrit of Grindal buried March 22 (1687/88)

Frances, daughter of Lawrence Barrit of Grindal buried March 22 (1687/88)

It appears that a decade after the death of his wife, Lawrence did remarry. From the 1698 Marriage Register for Bridlington, ERY:

Lawrence Barrit and Anne Knaggs, August 7

Lawrence & Anne had one child, and then four months later Anne died. From the Bridlington Parish Register for the year 1700:

John, ye son of Lawrence Barrit was baptized ye 14th day of May

Anne, wife of Lawrence Barrett of Grindal, buried September 1

At this point, the BARRETT family name seems to disappear from the Bridlington parish records after the 1709 marriage of Lawrence's son, William. The BARRETTs then show up in the Owthorne parish records less than a year later. Lawrence died there some 30 years later. From the Owthorne parish record for 1738:

Laurence BARRITT, an aged man, was buried March ye 13th

Lawrence BARRETT's Ancestry

No record for a baptism or a 1st marriage for a Lawrence BARRETT has been found in the Holderness area. The parish records for Bridlington have several entries related to the baptism of his children in Grindal, all dating from 1681 onward. The first BARRETT entry in the Bridlington parish records is for a Jone BARRETT baptized in Grindal in 1643. Unfortunately, these records are badly faded and extremely hard to read. Lawrence may well be related to this family, but otherwise, his ancestry is unknown.

Just How Old Was Old?

When and where Lawrence was born is unknown. Perhaps he was born and married in Grindal, but no such entries appear in either the Grindal or Bridlington Parish Registers. If we assume that his son William was his first child and if we assume that Lawrence was at least 20 years of age at the time of William's birth, then it seems that Lawrence was born about or before 1660.

A burial record for Lawrence has been identified. From the Owthorne parish record for 1738:

Laurence BARRITT, an aged man, was buried March ye 13th

Born about or before 1660, Lawrence would have been *at least* 78 years of age at the time of his death in 1738. This makes the parish record entry describing Lawrence as 'aged' appropriate. Richard Abrahams *(https://www.confrontingaging.com)* suggests that people were deemed 'aged' based on chronology and referred to as 'old' based on physical appearance. If this is a true interpretation of the use of the terms "old' and 'aged', then the few parish entries that indicated somebody was 'aged' probably meant just that – that the person was chronologically old as opposed to appearing old.

Isabel (unknown - 1688) – Lawrence's First Wife

Aside from the burial entry in the Bridlington parish records (noted above), no other reference to Isabel has been found. Since no marriage record for Lawrence and Isabel has been found, there is no hint as to the Isabel's surname.

Isabel's Ancestry

Assumptions about Isabel's age can be made if she was the mother of the four known children of Lawrence: William, Thomas, John, & Frances. Assuming that Isabel was at least 20 at the birth of their child William in 1682, Isabel would have been born about or before 1662. If we assume that she was nearing the end of her childbearing years when daughter Frances was born in 1688, then Isabel was born about or after 1643. This suggests that Isabel was probably born between 1640 and 1665. However, this provides little usable knowledge, as her surname and place of birth are unknown.

The Children of Lawrence & Isabel BARRETT

It is assumed that Isabel was the mother of Lawrence's four known children: William (1682), Thomas (1684), John (1686), and Frances (1688).

William BARRETT (1682 - 1759)

William was born in Grindal in 1682. As a direct ancestor to John COCKERLINE, his biography is covered in the previous section: William BARRETT & Ann RUSSELL.

Thomas BARRETT (1684 - 1690)

Thomas was born in Grindal in 1684 and died there six years later. From the baptisms in the 1684 Bishop's Transcript for Grindal near Bridlington, ERY:

Thomas, son of Lawrence Barrit, October 26

From the burials recorded in the 1689 Bishop's Transcript for Grindal near Bridlington, ERY:

Thomas, son of Lawrence Barrat, Jan 5 (1689/90)

John BARRETT (unknown - 1686)

A burial record has been found for John, but no baptismal record. It is assumed he died very shortly after birth. From the burials recorded in the 1686 Bishop's Transcript for Bridlington, ERY

John, ye son of Lawrence Barrit, Grindall, December 19

Frances BARRETT (1688 - 1688)

Frances was born in Grindal in 1690. From the baptisms listed in the 1687 Bishop's Transcript for Bridlington, ERY:

ffrances, daughter of Lowrance Barret of Grindall, March 20 (1687/88)

Mother and child were both buried two days later. Their deaths are presumed to be related to complications during childbirth. From the burials listed in the same 1687 Bishop's Transcript:

Isabel, wife of Lawrence Barret of Grindal, March 22 (1687/88)

ffrances, daughter of Lawrence Barret of Grindall, March 22 (1687/88)

Ann KNAGGS (unknown - 1700) – Lawrence's Second Wife

Other than her surname at the time of her marriage and her date of burial, nothing else is known about Ann. What little can be deduced is limited to an approximation of her probable birth date.

Ann KNAGGS' Ancestry

In that Lawrence & Ann did have one child baptized in 1700, Ann was still in her childbearing years, hence likely not more than in her mid-40s. This would suggest she was born sometime between 1660 and 1680. A search of the Holderness parish records for the period from 1655 through 1685 yielded only one baptism for an Ann KNAGGS baptized in 1666 just 6 miles north of Bridlington. From the 1666 Bishop's Transcript for Reighton, ERY:

Anna, fil Johannis Knaggs bapt. 23° September

Time-wise, the 1666 baptism of Anna KNAGGS seems a reasonable fit, as it would make her 34 years of age at the time of the baptism of her son, John. But while this 1666 baptism is a fit, we cannot assume that KNAGGS was her maiden name. At age 34, there is no assurance that Anna was a spinster. This was (at least) a second marriage for Lawrence BARRETT, so quite possibly this could also have been a second marriage for Ann. As such, there is no confidence that Lawrence's second wife's maiden name was actually KNAGGS. While possible, it would be highly speculative to assume that the Anna KNAGGS who married Lawrence BARRETT was the daughter of John KNAGGS of Reighton, ERY. For this reason, Ann's ancestral lineage is considered unknown.

The Children of Lawrence BARRETT & Ann KNAGGS

Married in 1698, Lawrence and Ann had just one child before Ann died in 1700.

John BARRETT (1700 - unknown)

John was born in Grindal in 1700. From the 1700 Parish Register for Bridlington, ERY

> John, ye son of Lawrence Barrit was baptized ye 14th day of May

No further reference to John BARRETT has been found in the Bridlington or Owthorne parish records. When and where John died is not known.

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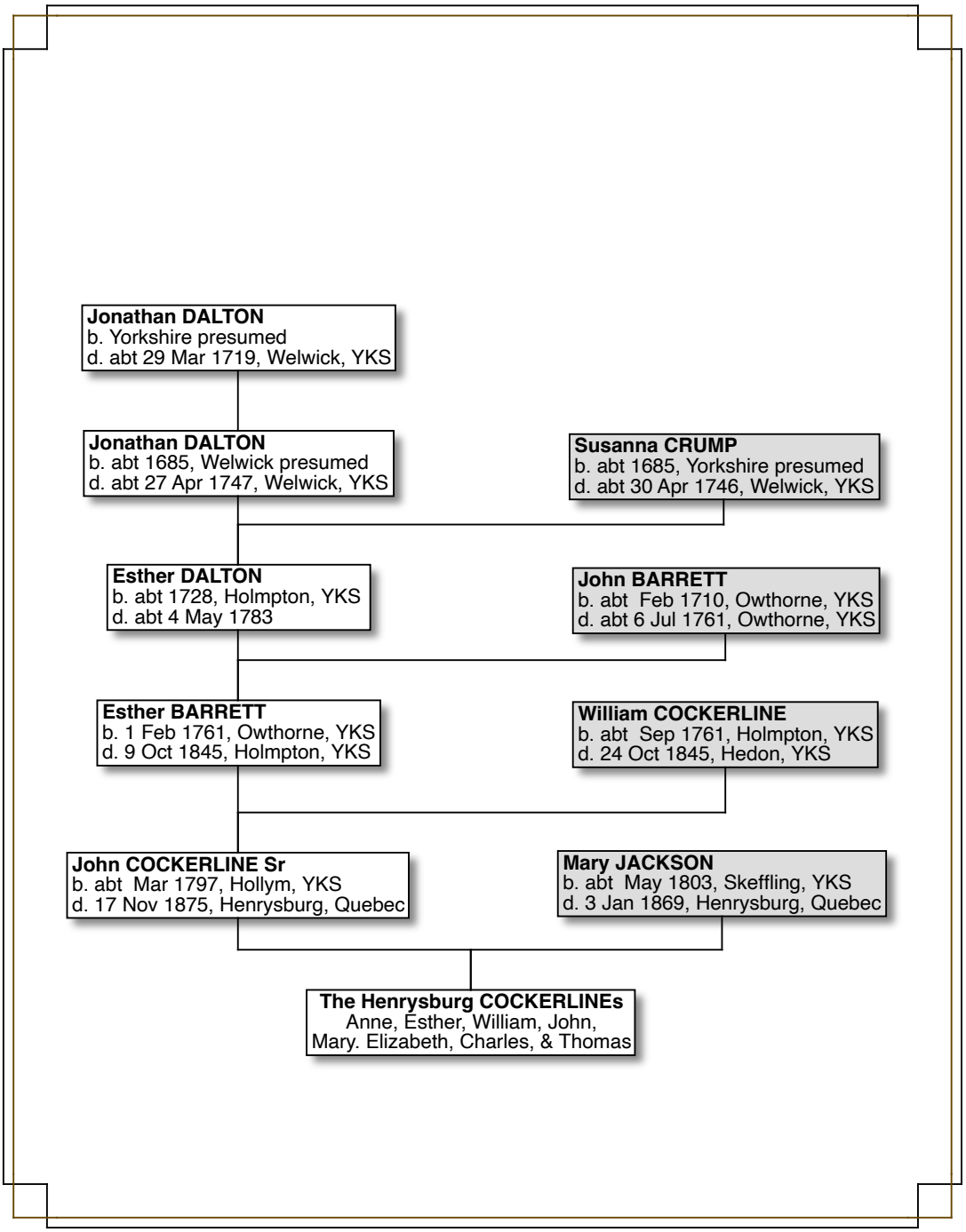
John's DALTON Lineage



Jonathon DALTON & Susanna CRUMP

Paternal Father *unknown*	Paternal Mother *unknown*	Maternal Father *unknown*	Maternal Mother *unknown*
Jonathon Dalton		**Susanna CRUMP**	

Married 1710 @ Hornsea, ERY			
Born	Unknown, Yorkshire presumed	**Born**	Unknown, Yorkshire presumed
Bapt		**Bapt**	
Died		**Died**	
Buried	1747 @ Welwick, ERY	**Buried**	1746 @ Holmpton, ERY

Children		
Name	**Baptized**	**Buried**
Mary	1711 @ Holmpton, ERY	1763 @ Patrington, ERY
Susanna	1712 @ Hollym, ERY	1733 @ Welwick, ERY
Jonathon	1714 @ Skeffling, ERY	1723 @ Hedon, ERY
Ann	1716 @ Skeffling, ERY	1786 @ Welwick, ERY
William	1718 @ Easington , ERY	1742 @ Welwick, ERY
Eleanor	1720 @ Easington , ERY	1720 @ Welwick , ERY
Elizabeth	1722 @ Easington, ERY	1801 @ Welwick , ERY
Jean	1724 @ Easington, ERY	1733 @ Welwick, ERY
Frances	1726 @ Holmpton, ERY	*Unknown*
Esther	1728 @ Holmpton, ERY	1783 @ Welwick, ERY

Researcher's Conclusion Jonathan DALTON	Highly speculative, but Jonathan DALTON may have been the son of Jonathan DALTON Sr of Welwick.
Researcher's Conclusion Susannah CRUMP	It is highly speculative, but Susannah CRUMP may have been related to the CRUMP family of Hollym cum Withernsea.

Jonathan DALTON (unknown - 1747)

Yeoman, Farmer, Husbandman

In 1710, Jonathan DALTON married Susanna CRUMP. From the 1709/10 Bishop's Transcript for Hornsea, ERY:

> Jan 10th – Jonathan Dalton, Husbandman & Susanna Crump, Spinster of ye Parish of Holmpton, were married.

Over the course of the next two decades, Jonathan & Susanna had 10 children: Mary (1711), Susanna (1712), Jonathan (1714), Ann (1716), William (1718), Eleanor (1720), Elizabeth (1721), Jane (1724), Frances (1726), and Esther (1728). From the Parish Register for Holmpton, ERY:

1711/12 Mary, daughter Jonathan Dalton, Feb the 4th

From the Parish Register for Hollym cum Withernsea, ERY:

1712 Susanna, Daughter of Jonathan Dalton, October ye 16th

From the Parish Register for Skeffling, ERY:

1714 Jonathan, son of Jonathan Dalton, farmer, November ye 11th

1716 Ann, Daughter of Jonathan Dalton, yeoman, Baptized June 12th

From the Parish Register for Easington, ERY:

1718 William, Son of Jonathan Dalton of Outnewton, husbandman, Bapt'd May 2

1720 Eleanor, daughter Jonathan Dalton of Outnewton, yeoman, Baptized May 4th

1721/22 Elizabeth, daughter Jonathan Dalton of Outnewton, Baptized March 22nd

1724 Jean, daughter Jonathan Dalton of Outnewton, husbandman, Bapt'd July 30

1726 Decem'br 20th - Frances, the daught'r of Jonathan Dalton, yeo'm, was baptized

1728/29 March 2nd - Esther, the daughter of Jonathan Dalton of Rysome Garth in Holmpton, yeoman, was baptized

Jonathan died at Welwick in 1747. From the 1747 parish burials for Welwick:

Jonathan Dalton, Husbandman, was buried ye twenty ninth of April.

Jonathan DALTON's Ancestry

What little is known about Jonathan is derived from the parish records and from estimates about his age. No baptism for Jonathan has been found in any of the parish records in or around Welwick, but certain assumptions can be made that narrow the timeframe of his birth. Assuming he was at least 20 - 30 when he was married (*see Age at First Marriage, pg 48*), he would have been born about 1680 - 1690. Given the deterioration of the Welwick parish records in that time period (1653-1713), the likelihood of finding a baptismal record for him are slim.

Jonathan DALTON, who died in Welwick in 1747, has been noted in various records as a husbandman and as a yeoman. In his marriage record and in two of the baptisms of their children (William, Jean), Jonathan was indicated as a husbandman. In two other baptisms of his children (Eleanor, Frances), Jonathan was noted as a yeoman.

There was an earlier Jonathan DALTON, also a yeoman, and his wife Mary, who died in Welwick three decades earlier. From the 1719 Bishop's Transcript for Welwick, ERY:

Oct 19th Mary, the wife of Jonathan Dalton, yeoman, was buried (1719)

Mar 21st Jonathan Dalton, yeoman, was buried (1719/20)

Though speculative, these two Jonathan DALTONs *may* have been father & son. "Yeoman" was a social rank, not an occupation. That both Jonathan DALTONs were noted as yeomen does lend itself to a possible family connection. Also noted was that Jonathan DALTON & Susanna CRUMP named their first daughter Mary and their first son Jonathan. The naming pattern may be purely coincidental, but it does catch ones' attention and reinforces the possibility of a family link (*See Appendix F – Naming Patterns in Yorkshire*). This is an aspect that needs to be further explored.

Susanna CRUMP (1685 - 1746)

Nothing is known about Susanna other than what is revealed in her 1710 marriage at Hornsea and her 1746 burial in Holmpton. From the 1709/10 Bishop's Transcript for Hornsea, ERY:

> Jan 10th – Jonathan Dalton, Husbandman & Susanna Crump, Spinster of ye Parish of Holmpton, were married.

And from the 1746 Parish Register for Holmpton, ERY:

> Susanna, ye wife of Jonathon Dalton was buried ye second of May.

Susanna CRUMP's Ancestry

Susanna's ancestry is unknown. Searches of the parish records have not found any hints as to her identity. Assuming she was at least 20 years of age at the time of the birth of her first child in 1711, she would have been born about or before 1691. The fact that she was bearing children in 1728 indicates she was probably not more than age 45 in 1728, implying a birthdate no earlier than 1683. These two assumption imply she was likely born between 1683 and 1691. No baptism has been found in Holderness for a Susanna CRUMP between 1675 and 1695.

No CRUMP families have been noted in the general area surrounding Hornsea, however, Jonathan DALTON & Susanna CRUMP's daughter was baptized at Hollym cum Withernsea 1712. A half year earlier, Edward CRUMP was buried there in 1711. Was there perhaps a family connection between Susanna and Edward? … perhaps a brother or father? Also noted in the parish records was an earlier Susanna CRUMP who married in Hollym in 1665. By no means does this mean that Susannah was from Hollym, but does lend support to the idea that she may have had family in that area. This line of research merits further exploration.

The Children of Jonathon DALTON & Susanna CRUMP

Jonathon & Susanna had ten known children: Mary (1711), Susanna (1712), Jonathan (1714), Ann (1716), William (1718), Eleanor (1720), Elizabeth (1721), Jane (1724), Frances (1726), and Esther (1728).

Mary DALTON (1711 - 1763)

Mary was born in Holmpton in 1711. From the 1710/11 Parish Register for Holmpton, ERY:

Mary, daughter Jonathan Dalton, Feb the 4th

On May 8th, 1739 at Holy Trinity Church in Hull, Mary married Robert ROBINSON, a butcher. They had seven children: Susanna (1740), Mary (1741), Anne (1744), Elizabeth (1746), Hannah (1748), Elizabeth (1751), and Jane (1753). From the 1739 Parish Register of marriages for Holy Trinity, Hull, ERY:

May 8 – Rob't Robinson & Mary Dalton

Mary died in 1763. From the 1763 Parish Register of burials for Patrington, ERY:

December 5 – Mary, wife of Robert Robinson, butcher

Susanna DALTON (1712 - 1733)

Susanna was born in Hollym in 1712. From the 1712 Parish Register for Hollym cum Withernsea, ERY:

Susanna, Daughter of Jonathan Dalton, October ye 16th

Susanna died in Welwick at the age of 21. From the 1733 Parish Register of burials for Welwick, ERY:

Susanna Dalton, Daughter of Jon'hn was buried ye 1st of December, 1733

The burial enter in the parish record identified Susanna as a daughter, not a wife. From this, it is apparent Susanna had not married.

Jonathan DALTON (1714 - 1723)

Jonathan was born in Skeffling. From the 1714 Parish Register for Skeffling, ERY:

Jonathan, son of Jonathan Dalton, farmer, November ye 11th

At the age of 9 years, he died at Hedon. From the 1723 Parish Register of burials for Hedon, ERY:

May 8th Jonathan, son of Jonathan Dalton, of Outnewton, husbandman, was buried

Ann DALTON (1716 - 1786)

Ann was born in Skeffling. From the 1716 Parish Register for Skeffling, ERY:

Ann, Daughter of Jonathan Dalton, yeoman, Baptized June 12th

On June 3rd, 1746 at Halsham, Ann married Thomas OWST of Withernsea. From the 1746 Parish Register of marriages for Halsham, ERY:

Thomas Owst of Withernsea in the parish of Hollym, Batch'r and Anne Dalton in the Parish of Welwick were married (by banns published) on the third of June.

Ann died in 1786. From the 1786 Parish Register of burials for Welwick, ERY:

September 22, Ann, wife of Thomas Owst, Farmer

William DALTON (1718 - 1742)

William was born in Outnewton, ERY. From the 1718 Parish Register for Easington, ERY:

William, Son of Jonathan Dalton of Outnewton, husbandman, Bapt'd May 2

At the age of 24, he died in Welwick. From the 1742 Parish Register of Burials for Welwick, ERY:

William, ye son of Jonathan Dalton was buried ye fourth of July

As was the case with William's sister Susanna, the burial enter in the parish record identified William as the son of Jonathan. From this, it would appear that William had not married.

Eleanor DALTON (1720 - 1720)

Eleanor was baptized in Outnewton and died three weeks later. From the 1720 Parish Register for Easington, ERY:

Eleanor, daughter Jonathan Dalton of Outnewton, yeoman, Baptized May 4th

Eleanor was buried in Welwick in 1720. From the 1720 Parish Register of burials for Welwick, ERY:

May 25 - Elen'r, daughter Jonathan Dalton was buried.

Elizabeth DALTON (1722 - 1801)

Elizabeth was born in Outnewton in 1722. From the 1721/22 Parish Register for Easington, ERY:

Elizabeth, daughter Jonathan Dalton of Outnewton, Baptized March 22nd

On October 1st, 1745 at Catwick, Elizabeth married John CHAPLIN. From the 1745 Parish Register for Catwick, ERY:

Oct'r 1st John Chaplin and Elizabeth DALTON were married

Elizabeth died in 1801 and was buried in Welwick. Her husband died later that same year. From the 1801 Parish Register of burials for Welwick, ERY:

Jan: 29 Elizabeth, wife of John Chaplin, Farmer

Dec: 30 John Chaplin, Farmer

Jean DALTON (1724 - 1733)

Jean was born in Outnewton. From the 1724 Parish Register for Easington, ERY:

Jean, daughter Jonathan Dalton of Outnewton, husbandman, Bapt'd July 30

At the age of nine, Jean died and was buried in Welwick. From the 1733 Parish Register for Welwick, ERY:

Jane, the daught'r of Jonath'n Dalton, Yeoman, was buried the 23rd of July 1733

Frances DALTON (1726 - unknown)

Frances was born in Outnewton. From the 1726 Parish Register for Easington, ERY:

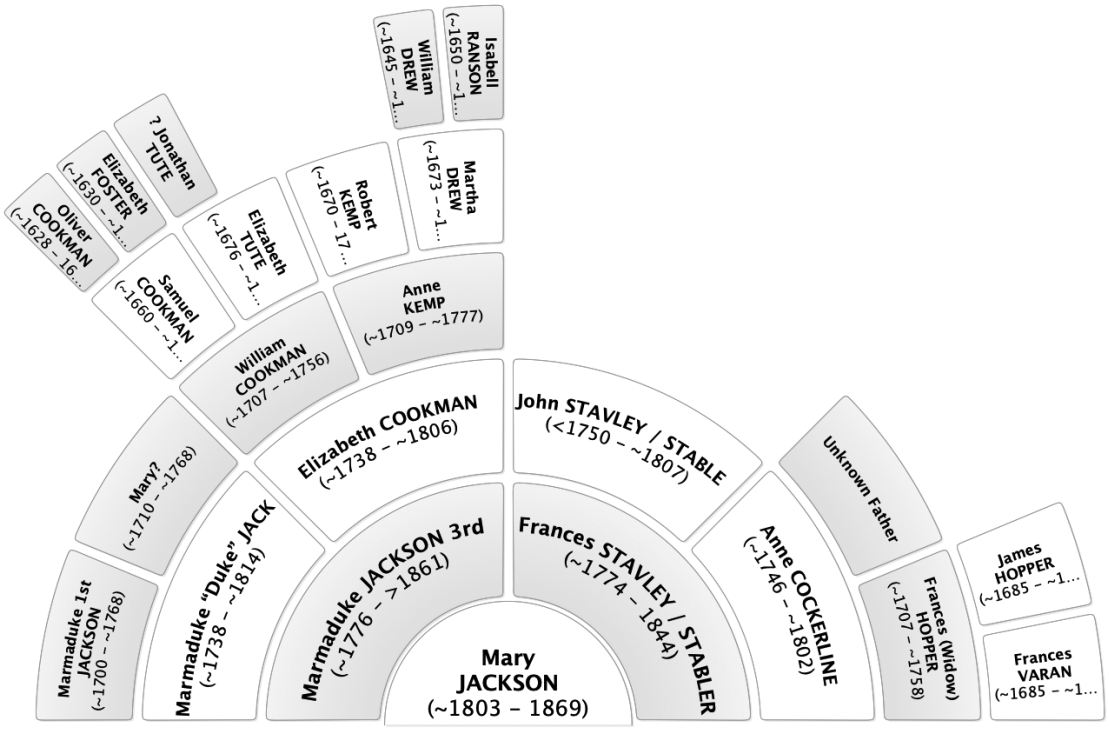
Decem'br 20th - Frances, the daught'r of Jonathan Dalton, yeo'm, was baptized

No further references to Frances have been noted in the parish records for Easington. When and where she died is not known.

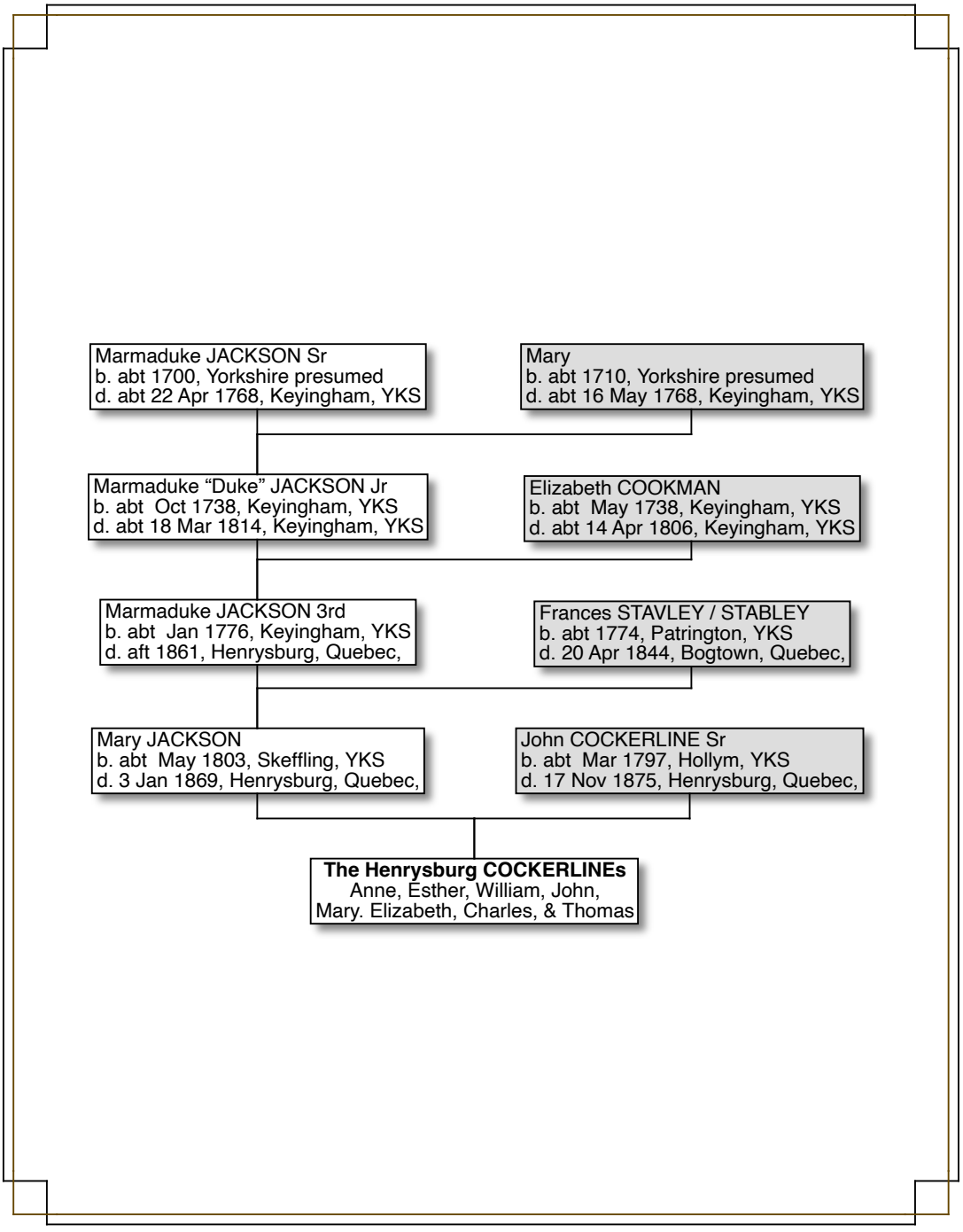
Esther DALTON (1729 - 1783)

Esther was born at Rysome Garth in 1728 and died in Welwick in 1783. A direct ancestor of John COCKERLINE, her biography is detailed in the section on John BARRETT & Esther DALTON.

The Ancestral Roots of Mary JACKSON



Mary's JACKSON Lineage



Marmaduke "Duke" JACKSON 3rd & Frances STAVELY

Marmaduke JACKSON 2nd *1738-1814*	Elizabeth COOKMAN *1738-1806*	John STAVELY *unknown-1807*	Anne COCKERLINE *1746-1802*
Marmaduke JACKSON 3rd		**Frances STAVELY**	

Married 1797 @ Easington, ERY			
Born		**Born**	
Bapt	1776 @ Keyingham, ERY	**Bapt**	1774 @ Keyingham, ERY
Died	Unknown, but after 1861	**Died**	
Buried		**Buried**	1844 @ LaColle, Québec

Children		
Name	**Baptized**	**Buried**
Mary	1796 @ Ottringham, ERY	1796 @ Ottringham, ERY
John	1798 @ Holmpton, ERY	1877 @ Henrysburg, Qué
William	1801 @ Easington, ERY	1873 @ Henrysburg, Qué
Mary Ann	1803 @ Skeffling, ERY	1869 @ Henrysburg, Qué
Frances	1805 @ Skeffling , ERY	1885 @ Henrysburg, Qué

Researcher's Conclusion on "Duke" JACKSON	Unproven, but highly probable that Marmaduke 3rd was the son of Marmaduke JACKSON & Elizabeth COOKMAN of Keyingham.
Researcher's Conclusion on Frances STAVELY	Unproven, but highly probable that Frances was the daughter of John STAVELY & Ann COCKERLINE of Patrington.

Marmaduke JACKSON 3rd (1776 - *unknown*)

Labourer, Servant in Husbandry

At Easington, on November 23rd, 1797, Marmaduke married Frances STAVELY. From the 1797 Bishop's Transcript for Easington, ERY:

> Marmaduke Jackson, B & Frances Stavley, Sp'r, by banns, Nov 23rd (married)

Over the next decade, they had 4 children: John (1798), William (1801), Mary (1803), and Frances (1805). From the 1798 Parish Register for Holmpton, ERY:

> Mar 11, John, Son of Marmaduke Jackson, Lab'r,

From the 1801 Parish Register for Easington, ERY:

> Mar 13th, William, S of Marmaduke Jackson, L(abourer)

From the 1803 & 1805 Parish Registers for Skeffling, ERY:

> May 22nd (1803), Mary D'r of Marmaduke Jackson

Oct 13th (1805), Frances, D of Marmaduke Jackson, L(abourer)

At some point in the mid- to late-1820s, Marmaduke JACKSON, his wife Frances and daughter Fanny left England for Lower Canada. When the family left England is unknown, but possibly as early as 1823. On May 23rd, 1823, the steamboat *Quebec* made its 4th trip up the St Lawrence from Quebec to Montreal. Among the passengers making that trip was a JACKSON family. From the St Lawrence Steamboat Company passenger:

D Jackson, wife & daughter Fare paid: £1 10s 0 p

Was this the family of Marmaduke "Duke" Jackson, his wife and daughter Fanny? Quite possibly, but collaborating evidence is missing as the family was not enumerated in the 1825 census for Lower Canada. If they did arrive in 1823, where were they up to their arrival in Bogton? If this was not the family of Duke JACKSON, the earliest probable date of their arrival would seem to be shortly after the date of the September 1825 census of Lower Canada.

The latest date for their arrival would likely have been mid-1827 as in December of that year, Marmaduke's daughter Frances married Henry WINTERBOTTOM at Caldwell Manor. From the 1827 Parish Register for Caldwell & Christie Manor, Lower Canada:

> On the thirtieth day of December in the year of our lord eighteen hundred twenty seven, Henry Winterbottom of Noyan, farmer, and Fanny Jackson of the same place, spinster, both of major age were married by Banns.

The family eventually settled in Bogton, a small hamlet near LaColle, about 40 miles southeast of Montreal. But did they go directly to their final destination of Bogton, or did they perhaps stay in Montreal for a while? The family is assumed to have been in Bogton long enough for Frances to be courted, so the assumption is the family arrived at least a few months before her 1827 marriage.

In the 1831 population census of Lower Canada, "Duke" JACKSON was enumerated on Rue Bogton along with 23 other families. Nearby was his son John JACKSON. Other than the number of occupants in each family group and their age groups, no additional information was provided.

The 1841/42 census for that area of Quebec has been lost. In the 1851 census, son John was enumerated in the parish of St Bernard de LaColle. There is no mention of Marmaduke JACKSON in that census. In the 1861 census of Quebec, Marmaduke was enumerated living with his son John in the parish of St Bernard de LaColle, Quebec. No record of Marmaduke has been found after 1861. He was not enumerated in the 1871 or later census records.

When and where Marmaduke died remains a mystery. Listed as being age 85 in the 1861 census, he is presumed to have died at some point between the 1861 and 1871 census enumerations. No burial record or tombstone has been found, but his four children and

their spouses are buried in the Wesleyan Cemetery in Henrysburg, Quebec. Is it possible he might be buried there?

Marmaduke JACKSON's Ancestry

There are no records that directly identify Marmaduke's ancestry. His ancestry has been determined on the basis of a best fit. In the 1861 census of Canada East, he was recorded as being 85 years of age, suggesting a birthdate of about 1775/76. A search of the Yorkshire parish records for the period between 1770 and 1780 indicated just one baptism of a Marmaduke JACKSONs in the southeast region of Holderness. From the 1775/76 Bishop's Transcript for Keyingham, ERY:

> Jan'y 28 Marmaduke, s M:duke Jackson (baptized).

Based on the close match between his birthdate as suggested by the 1861 census and the baptismal date in the Bishop's Transcript, it is highly probable the Marmaduke JACKSON (1776-unknown) of Bogton was the sixth child of Marmaduke JACKSON (1738-1814) and Elizabeth COOKMAN (1738-1806) of Keyingham, ERY.

Frances STAVELY (1774 - 1844)

Little is known about Frances. The name of Marmaduke's wife was identified in their marriage record. The one census in which she might have been identified – 1841/42 census of Quebec - has been lost. The only reference to her age (age 70) was in her burial record.

Frances STAVELY's Ancestry

While Marmaduke's wife's name and age were known, her ancestry has long been a mystery. A clue, though, has been found in her 1844 burial registration. In the Methodist records for Hemmingford circuit, Frances was noted as being 70 years of age at the time of her death, hence born about 1773/74. Unfortunately, while the Parish Register entry for her death did provide her maiden name, the image is partially unreadable because of a crease such that only the first five letters of her surname are readable: STABL**.

> Frances, wife of Marmaduke Jackson of Bogton in the district of Montreal - (*can't read - crease on page*) her maiden name Stabl** (*last letters of surname hard to read - crease on page*) - aged seventy years died on the twentieth day of April and was buried on the twenty-second day of the same month in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, by me, Henry Hazard, missionary of Sherrington and Hemmingford with parts adjacent -
>
> Witnesses: Marmaduke Jackson, John Jackson, Elizabeth Foster, William Cookman, Robert Wright

The significance of her burial record is that her maiden name was spelled STABL** with a "B", not a "V" or "Y". Using this information, a search of the parish records in the

Holderness area revealed just one possibility. From the 1774 Parish Register of baptisms for Patrington, ERY:

> April 28 – Frances, dau of John Stabler* by Ann
>
> * For this particular parish document, the ink has bled and the document is extremely hard to read. What appears to be the 'r' at the end of the surname may well be a 'y'.

In searching the Patrington parish records for a Frances STABL**, significant variations in the spelling of this particular surname were revealed. Between 1766 and 1800 nine variations of the surname were found in the Patrington parish records: STABLER (38), STAPLES (15), STAVELEY (14), STAVELY (12), STABLEY (3), STAVLEY (2), STABELEY (1), STABLES (1), and STAVLER (1). None of these name variations seem to have been in Patrington parish records prior to 1766. Because of the varied spellings in the Patrington parish records, it is unclear what the actual surname was. Further research into this surname is warranted.

So, what was Frances' surname? In the Parish Register of baptisms, her surname was recorded as STABLER. In the 1797 marriage banns and 1797 Parish Register of marriages, her surname was spelled STAVELY. Then in her burial record, her maiden surname was spelled with a "B" – STABL**.

Frances' father's surname was similarly inconsistently recorded. In his 1770 marriage to Ann COCKERLINE, his name was recorded as STAVLEY. However, a year later in the baptism of his son Richard (1771) and later with the baptism of his daughter Frances (1774) and son John (1777), his surname was recorded a STABLER. With the baptism of his daughters Mary (1781) and Nancy (1786), his surname was recorded as STAVELEY. In his wife's burial record (1802), the surname was recorded as STABLEY. Five years later in his burial record (1807) his surname was recorded as STAVELY.

In spite of the inconsistencies in the spelling of this surname, it seems highly probable that Frances was the one baptized at Patrington in April of 1774, the daughter of John STABLER and his wife Ann. However, in that her father's marriage and burial records gave his surname as STAVELY, that spelling of the surname is being used in this document.

The Children of Marmaduke JACKSON & Frances STAVELY

Married in 1797, 'Duke' and Frances had four known children: John (1798), William (1801), Mary (1803), and Frances (1805). They perhaps had a fifth child, Mary, born in 1796.

John JACKSON (1798 - 1877)

John was born in Holmpton. From the 1798 Parish Register for Holmpton, ERY:

> Mar 11, John, Son of Marmaduke Jackson, Lab'r,

When John emigrated to Lower Canada is not known, but census records indicate his oldest child, Robert, was born in Canada in 1826. Whether he married in England before emigrating, or after he arrived in Canada is not known. Based on the 1861 census records, he and wife Elizabeth SARGENT were both born in England, but that doesn't mean they married there. Based on census records, they had five children, all born in Lower Canada: Robert (1826), Elizabeth (1829), Mary (1832), John (1834), and Frances (1838).

In the 1831, 1851, 1861 and 1871 census of Lower Canada, the family was enumerated in St Bernard de LaColle parish. Elizabeth died there in 1870 and John in 1877. From the Parish Register:

> Jackson buried
> The body of Elizabeth Sergeant, wife of John Jackson who departed this life on the 22nd day of January 1870, buried this day the 25th of the same month in [can't read two or three words] at Henrysburg. [signed] A.D. Cockha[rt]
> Witnesses: Alexander Graham, [can't read second name], John Jackson
>
> Burial - Jackson
> John Jackson, of LaColle, born in Yorkshire England in the year seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, and died on the nineteenth day of November eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, and was buried on the twenty-first daye of the same month year - by me, Minister: Richard [W]ilson
> Witnesses: William Cockerline, R Winterbottom

William JACKSON (1801 - 1877)

William was born in Easington. From the 1801 Parish Register for Easington, ERY:

> Mar 13th, 1801 William, Son of Marmaduke Jackson, L(abourer)

William likely emigrated to Lower Canada about 1832. He has not been identified in the 1831 census of Lower Canada, but in 1833, he married Mary Ann Scott of Henrysburg, Lower Canada. From the 1833 Methodist records for the Odelltown circuit:

> 1833 - Odelltown - 2nd day of May was married by me by banns duly published Wm Jackson yeoman & bachelor of the township of Hemmingford & Mary Scott, Spinster of Henrysburg in the Seignory of de Lery by me Rev. Wm. E. Hemstone
> Witnesses: David Scott, John Jackson, Hewson Paine
> Signed: Mary Jackson Scott & Wm. Jackson

Over the course of the next 20 years, they had 10 children: Susanna (1834), William (1835), Hanna (1837), Mary (1839), Elizabeth (1841), Frances (1843), Eliza (1844), Joseph (1847), Marie (1849), and David (1852).

In the 1842, 1851, 1861 and 1871 census records for Lower Canada, the family was enumerated in Hemmingford, Lower Canada. Mary Ann died there in 1868 and William in 1877. From the Methodist records for Hemmingford, Quebec:

Mary Scott, wife of William Jackson, died in Hemmingford on the sixth of February eighteen hundred & sixty eight & was buried on the ninth of the month and year aforesaid in the Henrysburg Cemetery and in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, by me, J.A. GORDON, minister.

Witnesses: William Jackson, Eliza Jackson

Burial, 1877

William Jackson of [can't read] died Monday fourteenth of May, one thousand eight hundred seventy seven , and was buried the sixteenth of same month in the same year, in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, by me, G Forsey

Mary JACKSON (1803 - 1869)

Mary JACKSON was John COCKERLINE's wife. Her biography is in the section on John COCKERLINE & Mary JACKSON.

Frances JACKSON (1805 - 1885)

Frances was born in Skeffling. From the 1721/22 Parish Register for Skeffling, ERY:

Oct 13th (1805), Frances, D of Marmaduke Jackson, L(abourer)

Frances is thought to have emigrated to Lower Canada with her parents sometime between 1823 and 1826. In 1827, she married Henry WINTERBOTTOM. From the Christie Manor records of Reverend Micajah TOWNSEND:

On the thirtieth day of December in the year of our lord eighteen hundred twenty seven, Henry Winterbottom of Noyan, farmer, and Fanny Jackson of the same place, spinster, both of major age were married by Banns in presence of the subscribing witnesses by me, M Townsend, Rector.

Consenting parties: Henry Winterbottom & Fanny Jackson

Witnesses: George [can't read], [can't read] Derek, Rick Wilkinson

Henry & Frances had 7 children: Henry (1828), George (1828), Mary (1830), Margaret (1832), Robert (1834), Fanny (1837), and William (1844). In the 1851, 1861 and 1871 census, the family was enumerated in Henrysburg, Hemmingford County, Quebec. Henry died there in 1874; Fanny in 1885. Both were buried in Henrysburg Cemetery. From Fanny's tombstone:

Frances Jackson, wife of, Henry Winterbottom, Died, Nov 10, 1885, AE 79 Years

[Henry's tombstone is not readable]

And a possible 5th child of Marmaduke JACKSON & Frances STAVELY

Was there possibly a 5th child of Marmaduke JACKSON & Frances STAVELY? A baptismal record for a daughter of Frances STAVELY has been found, dated about 18 months before their marriage.

Mary STAVELY (1796 - 1796)

Mary was baptized in Ottringham and died there about two weeks later. From the 1796 Parish Register for Skeffling, ERY:

Mary, the daughter of Frances Stavely, bapt'd May 8th

Mary, the daughter of Frances Stavely, bur'd May 22nd

Mary was born 18 months before Frances STAVELY's marriage to Marmaduke JACKSON. Of interest, neither the baptism nor the burial record of this child included the term 'illegitimate' child. Was the absence of the term significant? Was this child considered a 'natural' child – a child of a relation recognized by the community, but not specifically blessed by the Church of England. Was this daughter possibly a child of Marmaduke JACKSON? This we shall never know.

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Marmaduke JACKSON Jr & Elizabeth COOKMAN

Marmaduke JACKSON *unknown-1768*	Mary ?? unknown-1768	William COOKMAN *unknown-1756*	Anne KEMP *1708-1777*
Marmaduke JACKSON Jr		**Elizabeth COOKMAN**	

Married 1763 @ Keyingham, ERY			
Born		**Born**	
Bapt	1738 @ Keyingham, ERY	**Bapt**	1738 @ Keyingham, ERY
Died		**Died**	
Buried	1814 @ Keyingham, ERY	**Buried**	1806 @ Keyingham, ERY

Children		
Name	**Baptized**	**Buried**
Marmaduke	1763 @ Keyingham, ERY	1772 @ Keyingham, ERY
William	1766 @ Keyingham, ERY	1773 @ Keyingham, ERY
Betty	1769 @ Keyingham, ERY	1769 @ Keyingham, ERY
John	1771 @ Keyingham, ERY	*Unknown*
Elizabeth	1773 @ Keyingham, ERY	1773 @ Keyingham, ERY
Betty	1774 @ Keyingham, ERY	1774 @ Keyingham, ERY
Marmaduke 3rd	1776 @ Keyingham, ERY	*Unknown*
William	1778 @ Keyingham, ERY	*Unknown*
Ann	1780 @ Keyingham, ERY	*Unknown*

Researcher's Conclusion **Marmaduke JACKSON 2nd**	Unproven, but highly probable that Marmaduke Jr was the son of Marmaduke JACKSON Sr of Keyingham. Speculative that Marmaduke Jr's mother was Mary.
Researcher's Conclusion **Elizabeth COOKMAN**	Unproven, but highly probable that Elizabeth was the daughter of William COOKMAN & Ann KEMP of Keyingham.

Marmaduke JACKSON Jr (1738 - 1814)

Ale Vendor (a.k.a. Brewster or alewife)

In Easington on January 10th, 1763, Marmaduke JACKSON married Elizabeth COOKMAN. From the 1763 Bishop's Transcript for Easington, ERY:

Marmaduke Jackson and Elizabeth Cookman, both of this parish, were married, by banns duely published, on the tenth day of January in the year of our lord one thousand seven hundred sixty three.

Over the course of the next two decades, they had 9 children: Marmaduke (1763), William (1766), Betty (1769), Elizabeth (1773), Betty (1774), Marmaduke (1776), William (1778), and Ann (1780). From the Parish Register for Keyingham, ERY:

Oct'r 7th (1763) Marmaduke, S Marmaduke Jackson
Nov 22d (1766) William, S Marmaduke Jackson
Dec 13th (1769) Betty, D'r Marmaduke Jackson (buried)
April 21 (1772) John, S Marmaduke Jackson
June 28 (1773) Elisabeth, D'r of Marmaduke Jackson
Aug 7th (1774) Betty, D'r of Marmaduke Jackson
Jan'y 28 (1776) Marmaduke S, M:duke Jackson
Aug't 9th (1778) William, Son of Marmaduke Jackson
Nov'r 26th (1780) Ann, Daughter of Marmaduke Jackson

Several genealogies indicate that in 1774 at Paull, ERY, Marmaduke married a second time to a Christiana MATTHEWS. Marmaduke's supposed second marriage seems based on the assumption that his first wife had died. In that all nine of Marmaduke's children were baptized at Keyingham between 1763 and 1780, Keyingham is the most likely place to find the record of his 1st wife's burial. The timeline for Elizabeth's supposed death can be narrowed to a period between the summer and fall of 1774.

Marmaduke and Elizabeth had a child Betty baptized on August 7th 1774. The marriage to Christiana MATTHEWS was in November of 1774. These events would put the death of Marmaduke's first wife sometime in the late summer or early fall of 1774. No such burial has been found. In fact, it appears that his wife, Elizabeth, died much later – 32 years later. From the 1806 Bishop's Transcript of burials in Keyingham, ERY:

April 16th – Elizabeth, wife of Duke Jackson, age 66.

Information about Marmaduke JACKSON 2nd is sparse. None of the entries in the Keyingham parish records related to Marmaduke indicated any occupation. However, in the Quarter Session reports, Marmaduke was listed as an Ale Vendor.

Marmaduke JACKSON &
Christiana MATTHEWS

Their 1774 marriage record reveals only that this Marmaduke was from Hedon, not Keyingham. When / where he was born is unknown. There was a Marmaduke JACKSON baptized at Paull in 1738, but this child was buried five days later.

- Marmaduke, son of William Jackson, baptized January 19th 1737/38.
- Marmaduke, son of William Jackson, buried January 26th 1737/38.

Where the couple lived after their marriage is not known. There was an Ann JACKSON, daughter of Marmaduke, baptized in Hull in 1776, but no further references have been found for this Marmaduke.

That neither birth nor death records can be found for either Christina or Marmaduke raise the possibility that both were non-conformists.

FindMyPast has transcribed several of these Quarter Session papers from 1772 onward. In the 1772 Quarter Session papers related to tradespeople was a List of People Authorized to Sell Ale. In Keyingham, Marmaduke JACKSON was one of three people authorized to sell ale. Whether Marmaduke was listed as an Ale Vendor prior to 1772 is not known, but he was listed as such in reports up until 1781. In 1782 and later, he was no longer included in that list. Why he was no longer listed is not known.

Marmaduke's marriage entry gave no indication of age nor was there any hint as to where he was originally from – just that at the time of their marriage, they were both '*of the parish*'. The parish registry entry for Marmaduke's burial; though, stated that he was 75 years of age, hence born about 1738. From the 1814 Bishop's Transcript for Keyingham, ERY:

> Marmaduke Jackson, of Keyingham, buried March 20th, age 75, certified by Rev I (J?) Tickell

Marmaduke JACKSON's Ancestry

A search of the Yorkshire parish records for 1730 through 1745 indicate just two Marmaduke JACKSONs baptized in that timeframe:

> Marmaduke, son of William Jackson, baptized at Paull on January 19th 1737/38;
> Marmaduke, son of Marmaduke Jackson, baptized at Keyingham on October 14th, 1738.

The Marmaduke baptized at Paull died two weeks after his baptism. From the 1737/38 Parish Register of burials for Paull, ERY:

> Marmaduke, son of William Jackson, Affid. Feb 3rd 1737.

This leaves only the Marmaduke born in Keyingham in 1738. As this baptismal date matches Marmaduke's recorded age at death, it is extremely probable that this is the Marmaduke JACKSON who married Elizabeth COOKMAN. Based on a best fit, it is highly probable that Marmaduke 2nd was the 3rd of nine children born to Marmaduke JACKSON Sr of Keyingham.

Elizabeth COOKMAN (1738 - 1806)

The first reference to Marmaduke's wife is in the marriage registration. Little is known about her.

Elizabeth COOKMAN's Ancestry

In that Marmaduke was just 24 at the time of his marriage, it is assumed that his spouse was approximately the same age or younger. Based on the above noted 1806 Bishop's Transcript for Easington, Marmaduke's wife died at the age of 66. This puts her birthdate at around 1739. Four baptisms of an Elizabeth COOKMAN occurred in nearby communities during the period 1730 thru 1745:

- Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Cookman & Elizabeth Harman, baptized at Owthorne on October 8th 1737;
- Elizabeth, daughter of William Cookman & Ann Kemp, baptized at Keyingham on May 23rd 1738;
- Elizabeth, daughter of William Cookman & Jane Calvert, baptized at Welwick on November 29th 1740;
- Elizabeth, daughter of Francis & Ann Cookman, baptized at Owthorne on June 24th 1741.

Which of these four did Marmaduke marry? The last of the four listed above died 4 months after being baptized. For the 1841 Parish Register for Owthorne, ERY:

> Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Cookman, yeoman, was buried Octob'r 7th.

Of the remaining three possibilities, a hint about her family lies in the name of a witness to her marriage – Samuel COOKMAN. Witnesses were often a family member or a close family friend. Was Samuel COOKMAN possibly a father or brother? No baptism for an Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel COOKMAN has been found in the parish records during this timeframe. So possibly the witness to Elizabeth's marriage was a brother.

Of the baptisms for the Elizabeth COOKMANs noted above, William COOKMAN & Jane CALVERT had a daughter Elizabeth, but did not have a son Samuel. In that time period, there were just 2 Samuel COOKMANs baptized:

- Samuel, son of William Cookman & Ann Kemp, baptized at Keyingham on October 4th 1735.
- Samuel, son of Joseph Cookman & Elizabeth Harman, baptized at Owthorne on May 26th 1745;

Samuel, the son of Joseph COOKMAN & Elizabeth HARMAN of Owthorne, however, died about a year after his baptism. From the 1746 Parish Register of burials for Owthorne, ERY:

> Samuel, son of Joseph Cookman, farmer, was buried April 12th

By the process of elimination, it is highly probable that Elizabeth COOKMAN was the daughter of William COOKMAN & Ann KEMP of Keyingham, and that the witness to her marriage was her older brother, Samuel COOKMAN (1735-1781) of Keyingham.

The Children of Marmaduke JACKSON & Elizabeth COOKMAN

Marmaduke & Elizabeth had 9 children, all baptized at Keyingham: Marmaduke (1763), William (1766), Betty (1769), Elizabeth (1773), Betty (1774), Marmaduke (1776), William (1778), and Ann (1780). At least 5 of their children died before adulthood.

Marmaduke JACKSON (1763 - 1772)

Born in 1763, Marmaduke died at the age of nine years old. From the Parish Register for Keyingham, ERY:

> Baptisms Oct'r 7th (1763) Marmaduke, S, Marmaduke Jackson
>
> Burials Dec'r 22nd (1772) Marmaduke, S, Marmaduke Jackson

William JACKSON (1766 - 1773)

Born in 1766, William died at six years of age. From the Parish Register for Keyingham, ERY:

Baptisms Nov 22d (1766) William, S, Marmaduke Jackson

Burials Sep'r 18 (1773) Wm S Marmaduke Jackson

Betty JACKSON (1769 - 1769)

No record of a baptism has been found for Betty; just her burial. It is presumed she died before she had been baptized. From the 1769 Parish Register for Keyingham, ERY:

Dec 13th - Betty, D, Marmaduke Jackson (buried)

John JACKSON (1771 - unknown)

From the 1771 Parish Register of baptisms for Keyingham, ERY:

April 21 – John, S Marmaduke Jackson

When or where John died is not known. There was a marriage of a John JACKSON to a Frances SALMON at Keyingham in 1790. John was a common name among the various JACKSON families and it is not known if this marriage was for the son of Marmaduke JACKSON & Elizabeth COOKMAN.

Elisabeth JACKSON (1773 - 1773)

Elizabeth was buried two days after her baptism. From the 1773 Parish Register for Keyingham, ERY:

Baptisms June 28 - Elisabeth, D'r of Marmaduke Jackson

Burials June 30 - Elisabeth, D'r of Marmaduke Jackson

Betty JACKSON (1774 - 1774)

Betty was buried one month after her baptism. From the 1774 Parish Register for Keyingham, ERY:

Baptisms Aug 7th - Elisabeth, D'r of Marmaduke Jackson

Burials Sept 7th - Elisabeth, D'r of Marmaduke Jackson

Marmaduke JACKSON 3rd (1776 - unknown)

Marmaduke was Mary JACKSON's father. Born in 1776, he married Frances STAVLEY then emigrated to Lower Canada in the early to mid-1820s. It is not known when or where he died. His biography is documented in the previous section on Marmaduke JACKSON & Frances STAVELY.

William JACKSON (1778 - unknown)

William was baptized in 1778. From the 1778 Parish Register of baptisms for Keyingham, ERY

Aug't 9th - William, Son of Marmaduke Jackson

There were numerous William JACKSONs mentioned in the parish records around Keyingham, but nothing to suggest which one might have been the son of Marmaduke. Whether he married and when or where he died is not known.

Ann JACKSON (1780 - 1827)

Ann was baptized in 1780. From the 1780 Parish Register for Keyingham, ERY:

> Nov'r 26th - Ann, Daughter of Marmaduke Jackson

Ann married twice, 1st to George WALKER in 1800. George died in Keyingham in October of 1817. From the Parish Register for Keyingham, ERY:

> Nov 13th (1800) - George Walker of this parish, a bachelor, and Ann Jackson, Spinster were married in this church by Banns, this thirteenth day of November in the year one thousand eight hundred, by me, Tho[mas] Watson, Curate.
>
> Oct 24th (1817) – George Walker of Kayingham, age 42.

The following July (1818), Ann married George BRYAN of Keyingham.

> George Brian, aged 33 years & a bachelor of this parish, and Ann Walker, Widow of this parish were married in this church by Banns, this first day of July in the year one thousand eight hundred eighteen, in the presence of William JACKSON, Mary JACKSON.

Ann died in 1871. From the 1871 Parish Register of burials for Keyingham, ERY:

> Nancy Bryan of Kayingham, Buried Sept 13th, age 95 years

Marmaduke JACKSON Sr & Mary (*maiden surname unknown*)

Paternal Father *unknown*	Paternal Mother *unknown*	Maternal Father *unknown*	Maternal Mother *unknown*
Marmaduke JACKSON Sr		**Mary (***maiden surname unknown***)**	

Married: unknown @ unknown			
Born	Unknown, Yorkshire presumed	**Born**	Unknown, Yorkshire presumed
Bapt		**Bapt**	
Died		**Died**	
Buried	1768 @ Keyingham, ERY	**Buried**	1763 @ Keyingham, ERY

Children		
Name	**Baptized**	**Buried**
Mary	1735 @ Keyingham, ERY	1788 @ Keyingham, ERY
Anne	unknown	1737 @ Keyingham, ERY
Marmaduke	1738 @ Keyingham, ERY	1814 @ Keyingham, ERY
William	1742 @ Keyingham, ERY	*Unknown*
John	1745 @ Keyingham, ERY	1744 @ Keyingham, ERY
Ann	1746 @ Keyingham, ERY	1745 @ Keyingham, ERY
Elizabeth	1746 @ Keyingham, ERY	1745 @ Keyingham, ERY
Elizabeth	1747 @ Keyingham, ERY	1751 @ Keyingham, ERY
John	1749 @ Keyingham, ERY	1753 @ Keyingham, ERY

Researcher's Conclusion Marmaduke JACKSON Sr	Marmaduke's ancestry is unknown.
Researcher's Conclusion Mary	Mary's identity is unknown. It is not known if Mary was the mother of all nine of Marmaduke's known children.

Marmaduke JACKSON Sr (*unknown* - 1768)

Farmer & Husbandman

No marriage record for Marmaduke and Mary has been found. Based on baptismal dates of his nine children, it seems likely he married in the early 1730s. Baptisms for eight of Marmaduke Sr's children were recorded in the baptismal records for Keyingham. A ninth

child has been identified by a burial record. From the Parish Register for Keyingham, ERY:

Mary, daught'r of Marmaduke Jackson, Husbandman, Aug 2nd (1735)
Anne, daughter of Marmaduke Jackson, buried July ye 9th (1737)
Marmaduke, Son of Marmaduke Jackson, October ye 14th (1738)
William, Son of Marmaduke Jackson, Farm'r, September 6th (1742)
John, Son of Marmaduke Jackson, Husbandman, January 12th (1744/45)
Elizabeth & Ann, Daught'rs of Marmaduke Jackson, Husbandman, March 15th (1745/46)
Elizabeth, Daught'r of Marmaduke Jackson, June the 24th (1747)
John, Son of Marmaduke Jackson, Farm'r, Baptized, Oct'r 29 (1749)

Marmaduke Sr died and was buried in Keyingham on April 24th, 1768. From the 1768 Parish Register of burials for Keyingham, ERY:

April 24th - Marmaduke Jackson

Ancestry of Marmaduke JACKSON, Sr

Several factors suggest that Marmaduke Sr may not have originally been from Keyingham. One of Marmaduke's nine children, Anne, was buried in Keyingham in July of 1737. Her birth was not included in the Keyingham Parish Register. This suggests that either she was stillborn and not baptized or she may have been born and baptized elsewhere. Also, there were no baptisms or burials of any JACKSONs in the Keyingham Parish Registers before 1735. While there had been six JACKSON marriages in Keyingham between 1606 and 1731, there was no marriage of a male JACKSON in Keyingham in the previous three decades.

With the baptism of at least eight children between 1735 and 1749, one can assume that Marmaduke married sometime in the early 1730s. A further assumption would be that he was between the ages of 20 and 40 at the time of his marriage. Based on these assumptions, a likely birthdate could be anywhere between 1695 and 1715. In this time period, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, only three possible baptisms have been found in the Church of England parish records:

- Marmaduke, son of Christopher Jackson, Baptized at Holme on Spalding Moor on February 18th, 1693;
- Marmaduke, son of Marmaduke Jackson, Baptized at Catwick on October 12th, 1693;
- Marmaduke, son of Robert Jackson, Baptized at Ottringham on June 16th, 1717.

A fourth baptism was noted at Skeckling cum Burstwick; however, this 4th Marmaduke died at the age of 7 months. From the parish records for Skeckling cum Burstwick, ERY:

Marmaduke, son of Robert Jackson, Baptized December 27th, 1705;
Marmaduke, son of Robert Jackson, Buried July 19th, 1706.

Another possibility to be considered is that Marmaduke may not have been baptized or married in the Church of England. For example, in the general vicinity there were a number

of JACKSONs documented in the Society of Friends (*a.k.a. Quaker*) monthly meeting records. While no likely candidates have been found in these records, it must be noted that at least two other Marmaduke JACKSONs have been identified in the Society of Friends meeting records for Owstwick, ERY:

> Marmaduke Jackson & Elizabeth Anderson of Bridlington, married June 15th, 1708;
>
> &
>
> Marmaduke, son of Francis Jackson, born January 22nd, 1743/44.

At the current time, there is insufficient information known about Marmaduke Sr to determine his family lineage. A Quaker connection is possible, but not assumed. This line of investigation needs to be researched.

Mary (maiden name unknown)

Who was Marmaduke Sr's wife? This remains a mystery. A burial entry in the 1763 Keyingham Parish Register indicates Marmaduke's wife was Mary. Her surname, unfortunately, was not mentioned. From the 1763 Parish Register of burials for Keyingham, ERY:

> May 18th, Mary, wife of Marmaduke Jackson, Farmer

No marriage for a Marmaduke JACKSON to a Mary has yet been found. Speculation about Mary's age suggests a birthdate between 1704 and 1715. Assuming that Mary was about 20 years of age at the time of the birth of her first child in 1735, then a birthdate about or before 1715 seems likely. If we assume she was at the end of her childbearing years at the time of her 9th child in 1749, this would suggest she was born about or after 1704. However, all of this presumes that Mary was Marmaduke's first and only wife; that Mary was the mother of all nine of Marmaduke's children. This cannot be assumed, but there is no entry in the Keyingham burial records that suggests a prior wife of Marmaduke JACKSON. In that there is so little known about Mary, her identity remains unknown.

The Children of Marmaduke JACKSON & Mary (maiden name unknown)

Assuming that Mary was the first and only wife of Marmaduke, they had nine known children, all both at Keyingham: Mary (1735), Anne (1737?), Marmaduke (1738), William (1742), John (1744), Elizabeth (1745), Ann (1745), Elizabeth (1747), and John (1749).

Mary JACKSON (1735 - 1788)

From the 1735 Parish Register for Keyingham, ERY:

> Mary, daught'r of Marmaduke Jackson, Husbandman, Aug 2nd (1735)

It is quite possible that Mary never married. From the 1788 Parish Register of burials for Keyingham, ERY:

> Mary Jackson, singlewoman, April 5th (buried)

Anne JACKSON (unknown - 1737)

No baptismal entry for Anne has been found in the parish records. It is assumed Ann died before she was baptized. From the Parish Register of burials for Keyingham, ERY:

Anne, daughter of Marmaduke Jackson, buried July ye 9th

Marmaduke JACKSON Jr (1738 - 1814)

Marmaduke was a direct ancestor of Mary JACKSON. His biography is covered in the previous section on Marmaduke JACKSON & Elizabeth COOKMAN.

William JACKSON (1742 - unknown)

From the Parish Register for Keyingham, ERY:

William, Son of Marmaduke Jackson, Farm'r, September 6th (1742)

When and where he died is not known.

John JACKSON (1745 - 1745)

John was born in January of 1745 and died the following month. From the 1744/45 Parish Register for Keyingham, ERY:

Baptisms John, Son of Marmaduke Jackson, Husbandman, January 12th

Burials John, Son of Marmaduke Jackson, Husbandman, Feb'r 13th

Elizabeth & Ann JACKSON (1746 - 1746)

Twins Elizabeth & Ann were born in 1746, but died within a week. From the 1745/46 Parish Register for Keyingham, ERY:

Elizabeth & Ann, Daught'rs of Marmaduke Jackson, Husbandman, March 15th (Baptized)

Ann, daugh'r of Marmaduke Jackson, yeom, March 16th (Buried)

Elizabeth, daugh'r of Marmaduke Jackson, yeom, March 21st (Buried)

Elizabeth JACKSON (1747 - 1751)

From the 1747 Parish Register of baptisms for Keyingham, ERY:

Elizabeth, Daught'r of Marmaduke JACKSON, June the 24th

Elizabeth died at the age of four years. From the 1751 Parish Register of burials for Keyingham, ERY:

Elisabeth, Daught'r of Marmaduke JACKSON, Dec'r 8

John JACKSON (1749 - 1753)

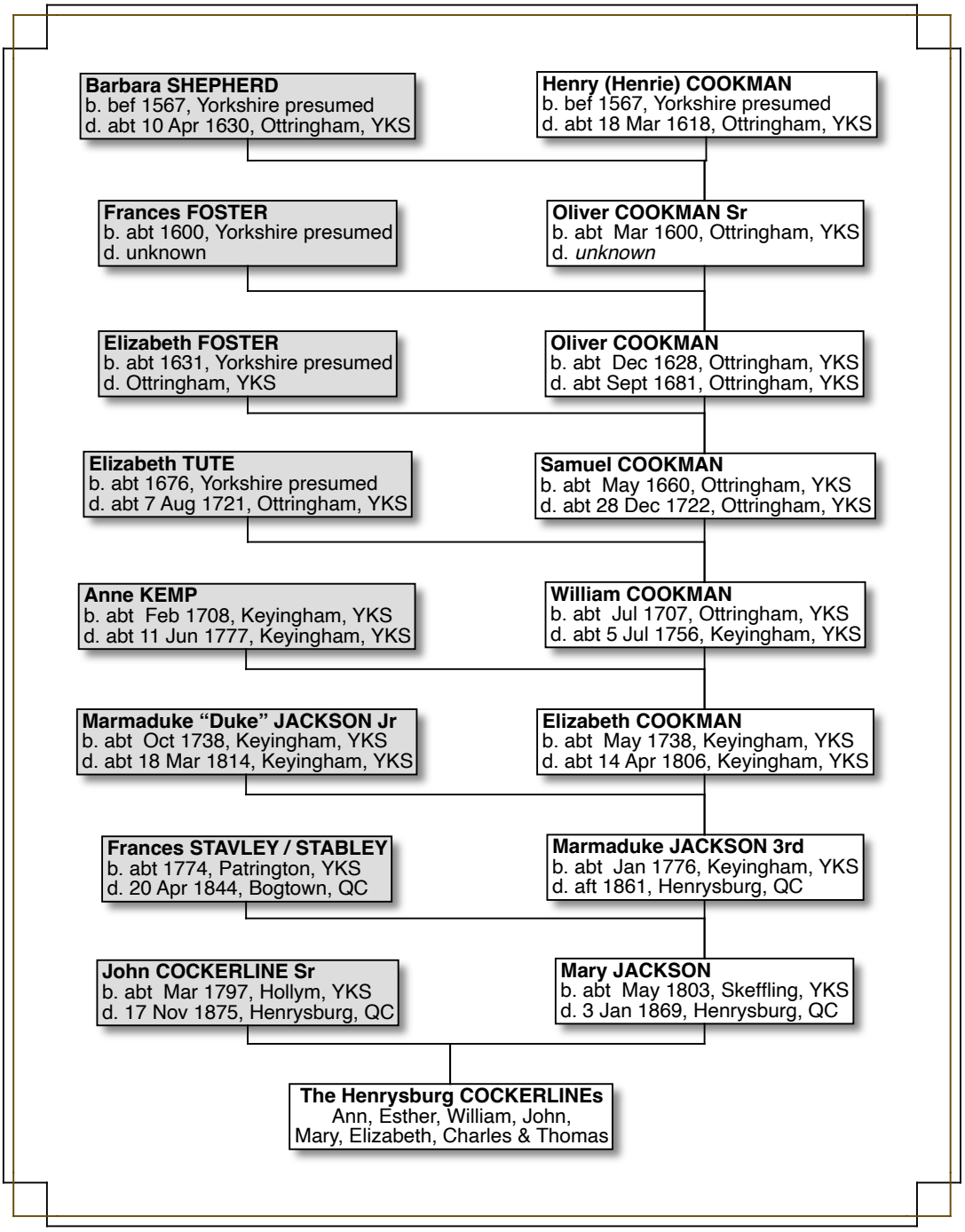
From the 1749 Parish Register for Keyingham, ERY:

John, Son of Marmaduke Jackson, Farm'r, Baptized, Oct'r 29

John died at the age of three years. From the 1753 Parish Register of burials for Keyingham, ERY:

John, Son of Marmaduke JACKSON, July 22nd

Mary's COOKMAN Lineage



William COOKMAN & Anne KEMP

Samuel COOKMAN *1660-1722*	Elizabeth TUTE *1675-1721*	Robert KEMP *unknown-1742*	Martha DREW *1673-1749*
William COOKMAN		**Anne KEMP**	

Married 1732 @ Keyingham, ERY			
Born		**Born**	
Bapt	1701 @ Ottringham, ERY	**Bapt**	1708 @ Keyingham, ERY
Died		**Died**	
Buried	1756 @ Keyingham, ERY	**Buried**	1777 @ Keyingham, ERY

Children		
Name	**Baptized**	**Buried**
Samuel	1735 @ Keyingham, ERY	1781 @ Hedon, ERY
Elizabeth	1738 @ Keyingham, ERY	1806 @ Keyingham, ERY
Anne	1740 @ Keyingham, ERY	1744 @ Keyingham, ERY
Esther	1743 @ Keyingham, ERY	*Unknown*
Ellen	1748 @ Keyingham, ERY	1748 @ Keyingham, ERY
Mary	1751 @ Keyingham, ERY	1751 @ Keyingham, ERY

Researcher's Conclusion William COOKMAN	Unproven, but highly probable that William was the son of Samuel COOKMAN & Elizabeth TUTE of Keyingham.
Researcher's Conclusion Anne KEMP	Unproven, but highly probable that Anne was the daughter of Robert KEMP & Martha DREW of Keyingham .

William COOKMAN (1701 - 1756)

Shoemaker

Based on the baptismal record of four of his children, William was a shoemaker in Keyingham. In April of 1732, he married Ann KEMP. From the 1732 Bishop's Transcript of Marriages for Keyingham:

> William Cookman & Ann Kemp Sp'r, April 24th.

Over the course of the next two decades, William & Ann had 6 children: Samuel (1735), Elizabeth (1738), Anne (1741), Esther (1744), Ellen (1748), and Mary (1751). From the Parish Register for Keyingham:

> 1735 Samuel, son of William Cookman, cordwainer, Baptized Octob'r ye 4th
>
> 1738 Elizabeth, daught'r of Wm Cookman, May 23'd

1740/41 Anne, daughter of William Cookman, Shoemaker, Jan 28
1743/44 Esther, Daught'r of William Cookman, shoemak'r, Mar 25th
1748 Elen, Daught'r of William Cookman, Jan 9th
1751 Mary, Daught'r of William Cookman, shoemaker, Aug 5th

William died in 1756. From the 1756 Bishop's Transcript for Keyingham:

July 7th – William Cookman, shoemaker, buried.

William COOKMAN's Ancestry

What is known about William COOKMAN is derived from the parish records for Keyingham. Given William's marriage to Anne KEMP in 1732 and the assumption that he was at least 20-25 years of age at the time of his marriage, he was likely born about or before 1712. However, his wife died 21 years after he did. So did William succumb to an illness and die young (*i.e. Was he in his 40s when he died?*) or was this possibly an indication that his marriage to Ann KEMP was his second marriage. If William was previously married, he could have been born anytime between 1680 and 1712.

There were no entries in the Keyingham parish records for a William COOKMAN before his 1732 marriage to Ann KEMP. This raises the possibility that he was originally from a different community. But where? Ottringham, perhaps? Ottringham is the nearest community, less than 2 miles away. There were numerous COOKMANs identified in Ottringham during the late-1600s and early-1700s but there is no evidence to link him to Ottringham or any other community. As such, William COOKMAN's ancestry is speculative. To this end, we are limited to two assumptions about William: first being that he was born in the early 1700s and the second being that his father was named Samuel.

- On the first matter, William married Ann KEMP at Keyingham in 1732. Ann KEMP has been identified and based on parish records; she was baptized in February of 1708, making her 24 years of age at the time of their marriage. Assuming this was a first marriage for William, an assumption might be made that William was at least as old as Ann or perhaps a bit older (*see Appendix A*). Based on this assumption, William was possibly born about 1700-1708.
- On the second matter, William & Ann's first-born child was named Samuel. Not that all families adhered to a naming pattern but to varying degrees, many families in Yorkshire did. Assuming that the family did conform to a naming pattern, then there is a possibility William's first child Samuel was named after William's father.

In searching for any possible baptismal record for William, there was only one William COOKMAN noted in the local parish records of Holderness for the period 1680 through 1710. From the Ottringham Parish Register for 1707:

William, the son of Samuel Cookman, husbandman, baptz'd, July 10th

Based on this, it seems highly probable – but by no way proven – that William COOKMAN was the child of Samuel COOKMAN of Ottringham.

Ann KEMP (1708 – 1777)

Aside from her 1732 marriage to William COOKMAN and the notation in the marriage entry that she was a spinster, there was only one other mention of William's wife in the parish records. From the 1777 Keyingham Bishop's Transcript of burials:

> June 13th - Ann Cookman, widow, buried.

Ann KEMP's Ancestry

Anne's identity has been deduced based on entries in the Keyingham Parish Register. Using Ursula COWGILL's study, Ann was likely born between 1706 and 1715. Assuming that she was at least 20 years of age at the birth of her first child, she would have been born about or before 1715. If she was in her mid-40s at the birth of her last known child, she would have been born about or after 1706.

William & Ann were married in Keyingham, suggesting that Ann was likely from that general area. Looking for an Ann KEMP born within 10 miles of Keyingham during this timeframe, there are only two likely possibilities:

- Ane, daughter of Wilfred Kemp, baptized at Ottringham on May 24th 1705;
- Ann, daughter of Robert Kemp, baptized at Keyingham on February 10th, 1708.

Of these two, Ane, the daughter of Wilfred KEMP died at 1 year of age. She was buried at Ottringham on July 21st, 1706. From the 1706 Parish Register of burials for Ottringham:

> Ane, daughter of Wilfred Kemp was buried July the 21

Based on the above, there is a high probability that the Ann KEMP who married William COOKMAN was the daughter of Robert KEMP of Keyingham.

The Children of William COOKMAN & Ann KEMP

Married in 1732, William & Ann had 6 children over the course of the next 16 years, all baptized in Keyingham: Samuel (1735), Elizabeth (1738), Anne (1740), Esther (1744), Ellen (1748), and Mary (1751).

Samuel COOKMAN (1735 - 1781)

Samuel is the first known child of William and Ann. From the 1735 Parish Register of baptisms for Keyingham, ERY:

> Samuel, son of William Cookman, cordwainer, Baptized Octob'r ye 4th

Based on his marriage and burial record, Samuel had relocated and was a shoemaker in Hedon. Samuel married in Hedon in 1765. From the 1765 Bishop's Transcript for Hedon, ERY:

> October 13th Samuel Cookman, cordwainer & Elizabeth Hornby, both of ye parish of Hedon were married by banns.

Samuel died in Hedon in 1781 and was buried on September 8th. From the 1781 Parish Register of burials for Hedon, ERY:

> Sept 8th - Samuel Cookman, shopkeeper died ye 6th of consumption. Aged 46 years.

Elizabeth COOKMAN (1738 - 1806)

Elizabeth was Mary JACKSON's great-great-grandmother. Her biography is included in the section on Marmaduke JACKSON & Elizabeth COOKMAN.

Anne COOKMAN (1741 - 1744)

Anne was born in 1741 and died at the age of three years. From the 1740/41 Parish Register of baptisms for Keyingham, ERY:

> Anne, daughter of William Cookman, Shoemaker, Jan 28

From the 1744 Parish Register of burials for Keyingham, ERY:

> Anne, daugh'r of William Cookman, May 25th

Esther COOKMAN (1744 - unknown)

Esther was born in 1744. It is not known when or where she died. From the 1734/44 Parish Register of baptisms for Keyingham, ERY:

> Esther, Daught'r of William Cookman, shoemak'r, Mar 25th (baptized)

Ellen COOKMAN (1749 - 1749)

Ellen was baptized in January of 1749. She died two weeks later. From the 1748/49 Parish Register for Keyingham, ERY:

> Elen, Daught'r of William Cookman, Jan 9th (baptized)
>
> Elen, Daught'r of William Cookman, Jan 25th (buried)

Mary COOKMAN (1751 - 1751)

Mary was baptized in August of 1751. She died the following month. From the 1751 Parish Register for Keyingham, ERY:

> Mary, Daught'r of William Cookman, shoemak'r, Aug 5th (baptized)
>
> Mary, Daught'r of William Cookman, shoemak'r, Sept'r 3rd (buried)

Samuel COOKMAN & Elizabeth TUTE

Oliver COOKMAN *Oliver Sr or* Jr?	Elizabeth FOSTER *unknown-1682*	Maternal Father unknown	Maternal Mother unknown
Samuel COOKMAN		**Elizabeth TUTE**	

Married 1702 @ Preston, ERY			
Born		**Born**	Unknown, Yorkshire presumed
Bapt	1660 @ Ottringham, ERY	**Bapt**	
Died		**Died**	
Buried	1722 @ Ottringham, ERY	**Buried**	1721 @ Ottringham, ERY

Children		
Name	**Baptized**	**Buried**
Jonathan	1703 @ Ottringham, ERY	unknown
John	1705 @ Ottringham, ERY	unknown
William	1707 @ Ottringham, ERY	1756 @ Ottringham, ERY
Joseph	1709 @ Ottringham, ERY	1762 @ Ottringham, ERY
Benjamin	1712 @ Ottringham, ERY	1714 @ Ottringham, ERY
Elizabeth	1714 @ Ottringham, ERY	unknown
Benjamin	1717 @ Ottringham, ERY	unknown

Researcher's Conclusion Samuel COOKMAN	Unproven, but highly probable that Samuel was the son of Oliver COOKMAN of Ottringham.
Researcher's Conclusion Elizabeth TUTE	Speculative, but Elizabeth TUTE was probably the daughter of Jonathan TUTE of Ottringham.

Samuel COOKMAN (1660 – 1722)

Husbandman

Samuel was born in 1660 and died in 1722. In that time, he married twice and – based on the Ottringham Parish Register – he had at least 14 children between 1687 and 1717. That these were all children of the same Samuel COOKMAN is affirmed by Samuel's will in which he made specific bequeaths to each of his surviving children.

There is no record of Samuel's first marriage in the Ottringham parish records, so when and where he married is not known. A marriage date of about 1685/86 is assumed based on the baptism of Samuel's assumed first child, Mary. From the 1687 Parish Register for Ottringham, ERY:

Mary, the daughter of Samuell Cookman, was baptized iij of April

Six additional children were baptized in Ottringham before the death of his wife in 1700.

1689 Samuel, the sonne of Samuell Cookeman, baptized 13 of April,

1691 Elizabeth, the daughter of Samuell Cookman, was baptized the [*inconvenient smudge*]

Note: Many of the baptism dates among the 1691 entries are not readable; however, Elizabeth's baptism was the first baptism entered for that year. As the Julian calendar was being used, she was baptized sometime between Lady Day, the 25th of March and the next entry on May 31st.

1692 Oliver, the sonne of Samuell Cookman was baptized November the 28th,

1693 Francis, daughter of Samuell Cookeman, bapt: Nov the 15th

1697 Hellen, the daughter of Samuell Cookman was baptized April the 19 &

1699 Ana, the daughter of Samuell Cookman was baptized Sept the 28.

Fourteen months after the baptism of their 7th child, Samuel's wife was buried. From the 1701 Parish Register of burials in Ottringham, ERY:

Elizabeth, the wife of Samuell Cookman was buried December the 19th

Eighteen months after the death of his wife, Samuel married Elizabeth TUTE in Preston, ERY. From the 1702 Parish Register of Marriages for Preston by Hedon, ERY:

July 21 Married then, Samuel Cookman & Elizabeth (last name obscured)

From the Paver's Yorkshire Marriage Licenses, Samuel was identified as a yeoman, 42 years of age and his bride, Elizabeth TUTE was 25 years of age.

Samuel Cookman, Yeoman, 42 & Elizabeth Tute, spinster, 25, Ottringham (*residence*), Preston or Bilton (*intended place of marriage*).

Over the course of the next decade, Samuel, by his second wife, had an additional 7 children: Jonathan (1703), John (1705), William (1707), Elizabeth (1708), Joseph (1709), Benjamin (1712), Elizabeth (1714), and Benjamin (1717). From the Parish Register for Ottringham, ERY:

1703 Jonathan, the son of Samuel Cookman was baptized May the 27th,

1705 John Cookman, the son of Samuel Cookman bapt'd May the 16th,

1707 William, the son of Samuel Cookman, baptz'd, July 10th,

1708 Elizabeth, the daughter of Samuel Cookman, buried August the [*inconvenient smudge*]

1709/10 Joseph, the son of Samuel Cookman was bapt'd ffeb the 19,

1712 Benjamin, the son of Samuel Cookman, was bapt September ye 8,

1714 Elizabeth, the daughter of Samuel Cookman, husbandman was bap'd August the 22

1717 Benjamin, the son of Samuel Cookman, husbandman was baptized December ye 3.

Samuel died and was buried in Ottringham on December 30th, 1722. From the 1722 Parish Register of burials for Ottringham, ERY:

Samuel Cookman, Farmer, was buried Decemb'r ye 30th.

It would appear that Samuel had some stature within the local community and was financially successful. That he had stature is indicated by the fact that his wife was buried in the church chancel. From the 1721 Parish Register of burials for Ottringham, ERY:

> Elizabeth, the wife of Samuel Cookman, husbandman, was buryed in the Chancel August ye 9th 1721.

That he had achieved some financial success is suggested by his will in which he made bequeaths to each of his 10 surviving children, leaving them either chattels (property) or money. From his will as transcribed by Mel COOKMAN (1943-2024) of Hull:

> I give to my son Jonathan Cookman the sum of eighteen pounds.
> I give to my son William Cookman the sum of eighteen pounds.
> I give to my daughter Elizabeth Cookman the sum of eighteen pounds.
> I give to my son John Cookman the sum of twenty pounds.
> I give to my son Joseph Cookman the sum of twenty pounds.
> I give to my son Benjamin Cookman the sum of twenty pounds.
> And all the rest of my goods and chattels whatsoever I give and bequeath to my son Samuel Cookman and to my daughters Ann, Mary and Elianor Cookman whom I make constitute and ordain executors

While it is impossible to assign a monetary value to unidentified property items, Samuel did leave money to six of his children. To three of his children, he left £18 and to three others, he left £20. The significance of that amount of money, by one estimate, is that in the early 1700s, £20 would be the equivalent to 8 month's wage for a skilled tradesman. *(https://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/currency-converter)*

The Ancestry of Samuel COOKMAN

The marriage licence for Samuel & his second wife Elizabeth TUTE stated that at the time of his marriage, he was 42 years of age. This suggests a birth date for Samuel between July 1659 and June 1660. Assuming that Samuel's age is accurate, there is just one record of a Samuel COOKMAN baptized in Holderness in that time period (*1660 plus or minus 5 years*). From the 1660 Parish Register for Ottringham:

> Samuel, the son of Oliver Cookman, was baptized the 31 of May.

The May 1660 baptism is an excellent fit, but not proof. Of note, Samuel's second male child was named Oliver. Generally speaking, naming patterns are considered weak evidence, but in conjunction with the above noted baptismal record, it seems highly probable that Samuel was the son of Oliver COOKMAN & Elizabeth FOSTER of Ottringham (*see Appendix F – Naming Patterns in Yorkshire*).

Elizabeth (1st wife of Samuel COOKMAN)

Samuel's first wife was Elizabeth. From the 1700 Parish Register for Ottringham, ERY:

> Elizabeth, the wife of Samuel Cookman was buried December the 19th.

That Elizabeth was Samuel's first wife is assumed as no earlier record indicates a burial for a previous wife of Samuel. Elizabeth's maiden name is unknown as the only reference her is the above noted burial entry in the parish records.

The Ancestry of Elizabeth, Samuel's 1st wife

Other than her death date, nothing else is known about Elizabeth, but we can deduce an approximate birth date for Elizabeth. Using Ursula COWGILL's population study, Elizabeth was likely between 18 and 30 years of age at the time of their marriage The first child that we are aware of was Mary, born in 1687. If we assume Elizabeth was at least 20 years of age at the time of the birth of their first child, then Elizabeth was probably born no later than 1666/67. Their last child, Ann, was born in 1699. If Elizabeth was at the end of her child bearing years, she would have been no more than her early- to mid-40s at most, so likely born no earlier than 1654. These two assumptions suggest she was born sometime between 1654 and 1666.

Elizabeth's birth date may be determined further. Her husband Samuel was born in 1660 and married about 1685, so he would have been about 25 years of age at the time of his marriage to Elizabeth. In that wives often tended to be younger than their husbands, Elizabeth would probably have been – an assumption here – younger than Samuel, so possibly about 18 – 25 years of age at the time of her marriage. This would narrow down Elizabeth's likely birth date to a six-year period between 1660 and 1666.

Another consideration is whether Samuel's first wife was a non-conformist. No marriage record for Samuel & Elizabeth has been found. A search of the Church of England parish records in a 50-mile radius of Ottringham for the period from 1680 through 1690 yielded no likely marriage of a Samuel COOKMAN. The implication is that their marriage may have been clandestine / non-conformist.

Based on what little is known, Elizabeth's ancestry is unknown.

The Children of Samuel COOKMAN & his 1st wife, Elizabeth

Married about 1685, William & Elizabeth had 7 children over the course of the next 12 years: Mary (1687), Samuel (1689), Elizabeth (1691), Oliver (1692), Frances (1693), and Hellen (1696), and Anna (1699). All were born in Ottringham.

Mary COOKMAN (1687 - 1746)

The Parish Register for this timeframe is difficult to read as parts of the page are

stained and/or badly deteriorated. For this reason, this entry subject to reader error. From the 1692 Parish Register for Ottringham, ERY:

Mary, the daughter of Samuel Cookman, was baptized iij of April

In the year following their father's death, there were three Cookman marriages in quick succession. These are thought to be the three daughters mentioned in Samuel's will:

- Ann COOKMAN married on April 30th, 1723;
- Eleanor COOKMAN married on May 22nd, 1723; &
- Mary COOKMAN married on May 29th, 1723.

Mary COOKMAN married a Thomas DUNN. From the 1723 Parish Register of Marriages for Ottringham, ERY:

Thomas Dunn, yeoman, and Mary Cookman, spinster, were married May ye 29th after banns had been thrice published by me, Ed Ellerington, Minister

Mary died in 1746 and was buried in Welwick. From the 1746 Bishop's Transcript for Welwick, ERY:

Mary, ye wife of Thomas Dunn, was buried ye fifteenth of March

Samuel COOKMAN (1689 - 1722)

Samuel was born in Ottringham in 1689 and died there in 1722. From the Parish Register for Ottringham, ERY:

Samuel, the sonne of Samuell Cookman baptized the 13 day of April (1689)

Samuel Cookman J'nr, farmer, was buried December ye 30th (1722)

Elizabeth COOKMAN (1691 - 1708)

In the 1691 Parish Register, Elizabeth's date of baptism is not readable; however, it was the first baptism in the Julian Calendar. The next entry was dated May so Elizabeth was baptized sometime between the 25th of March and end of May. From the 1691 Parish Register for Ottringham, ERY:

Elizabeth, the daughter of Samuell Cookman, was baptized the [*inconvenient smudge*]

And from the Bishop's Transcript for Ottringham, 1708:

Elizabeth, the daughter of Samuell Cookman, Buried August the (*page damaged*)

Oliver COOKMAN (1692 - 1692)

Oliver was born in November of 1692 and died the following month. From the 1692 Bishop's Transcript for Ottringham, ERY

Oliver, the sone of Samuell Cookman was baptized November the 28th

Oliver, sone of Samuell Cookman was buried December the ij'd

Frances COOKMAN (1693 - 1707)

Frances was born in 1693. She died at 13 years of age. From the Parish Register for Ottringham, ERY

Francis, daughter of Samuel Cookman, bapt: Nov the 15th (1693)

Francis, the daughter of Sam Cookman was buried Septemb'r 28 (1707)

Hellen / Eleanor COOKMAN (1696 - 1736)

From the 1696 Bishop's Transcript for Ottringham, ERY:

Hellen, the daughter of Samuell Cookman was baptized April the [*too faded to read*]

Mentioned in her father's will, she was referred to as Eleanor:

And all the rest of my goods and chattels whatsoever I give and bequeath to my son Samuel Cookman and to my daughters Ann, Mary and Elianor Cookman whom I make constitute and ordain executors of this my last will and testament in witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 25th day of December in the year of our Lord 1722.

In the year following her father's death, there was a marriage of an Eleanor COOKMAN of Ottringham to a John PICARD. From the 1723 register of marriages for Hedon, ERY:

John Picard of the parish of Ottringham, age 24, yeoman, and Eleanor Cookman of the same parish, age 26, were married on the 22nd day of May 1723 by virtue of a licence granted by Richard Sissison.

Eleanor died in 1736. From the Parish Register of burials for Ottringham, ERY:

Elinor, the wife of John Picard, farmer, was buried April ye 23rd

Anna COOKMAN (1699 - 1728)

From the 1699 Bishop's Transcript for Ottringham, ERY:

Ana, the daughter of Samuell Cookman was baptized Sept the 28

In 1723, there was a marriage of an Anne COOKMAN of Ottringham to a William THOMPSON of Welwick. From the 1723 register of marriages for Ottringham, ERY:

William Thomson of the parish of Welwick, yeoman, and Anne Cookman of the parish of Ottringham, spinster, were married April ye 30th by virtue of a lycence granted by Richard Sisison, surrogate signed (can't read) by me, Ed Ellerington, Minister

Ann died in Welwick in 1828. From the 1728 Parish Register for burials for Welwick, ERY:

September 20 Ann, the wife of William Thomson buried

Elizabeth TUTE – 2nd wife of Samuel COOKMAN

Samuel married a second time on July 21st, 1702. Based on their Yorkshire marriage licence, Elizabeth TUTE was 25 years of age at the time of their marriage.

Samuel Cookman, Yeoman, 42 & Elizabeth Tute, spinster, 25, Ottringham (*residence*), Preston or Bilton (*intended place of marriage*)

Elizabeth died in 1721. From the Ottringham Parish Register for 1721:

> Elizabeth, the wife of Samuel Cookman, farmer, was buried August ye 9th.

Elizabeth TUTE's Ancestry

Based on her age as given in the marriage licence, Elizabeth was 25 years of age and resident in Ottringham. Assuming the age on the marriage licence was accurate, she would have been born about 1675 or 1676. A search of the Holderness parish records for the period 1665 through 1685 found only one baptism of an Elizabeth TUTE, baptized in Ottringham on August 8th, 1675. From the 1675 Parish Register for Ottringham, ERY:

> Elizabeth, the daughter of Jonathan Tute was baptized the viij day of August

The above baptism of Jonathan TUTE's daughter is a good fit to be the same Elizabeth TUTE. Also, it is noteworthy that Samuel & Elizabeth COOKMAN's first child in 1703 was named Jonathan. Is this an indication that Eliza's father was also named Jonathan? While not proven, it appears highly probable that she was the daughter of Jonathan TUTE. That being stated, it does not explain why two people born in Ottringham would marry in Preston, some 20 miles away.

The Children of William COOKMAN & Elizabeth TUTE

Married in 1702, Samuel and his second wife Elizabeth had 7 children over the course of the next fifteen years: Jonathan (1703), John (1705), William (1707), Joseph (1710), Benjamin (1712), Elizabeth (1714), and Benjamin (1717). From the parish records for Keyingham, ERY:

Jonathan COOKMAN (1703 - unknown)

From the Bishop's Transcript for Keyingham, 1703:

> Jonathan, the son of Samuel Cookman was baptized May the 27th

No further reference to Jonathan has been found in the parish records. He was mentioned in his father's will, so alive in 1722. That aside, it is not known when and where Jonathan COOKMAN died.

John COOKMAN (1705 - unknown)

From the Bishop's Transcript for Keyingham, 1705:

> John Cookman, the son of Samuel Cookman bapt'd May the 16th

No further reference to John has been found in the parish records; however, like his brother Jonathan, he was mentioned in his father's will dated 1722. That aside, it is not known when and where Jonathan COOKMAN died.

William COOKMAN (1707 - 1756)

William COOKMAN was Mary JACKSON's great grandfather. His full biography in included in the section on William COOKMAN & Ann KEMP.

Joseph COOKMAN (1710 - 1762)

From the Bishop's Transcript for Ottringham, 1709:

> Joseph, the son of Samuel Cookman was bapt: feb the 19

Based on the research of Mel COOKMAN (CookmansOfYorkshire.co.uk), Joseph married Elizabeth HARMAN of Owthorne. From the 1736 Parish Register of marriages for Owthorne, ERY:

> Joseph Cookman, Batchelor & Elizabeth Harman, spinster of Owthorne were married November ye 29th married by George Longmire, Cleric by virtue of banns thrice lawfully published.

Joseph and Elizabeth had seven children: Elisabeth (1737), Mary (1740), Frances (1743), Samuel (1745), Anne (1746), Joseph (1750), and Jane (1752). Joseph died in 1762. From the 1762 Bishop's Transcript for Owthorne, ERY:

> Burials: Joseph Cookman of Rimswell, farmer, Dec 8.

Benjamin COOKMAN (1712 - 1714)

Benjamin was born in 1712 and died two years later. From the Parish Register for Ottringham, ERY:

> Benjamin, the son of Samuel Cookman, was bapt: September ye 8 (1712)
>
> Benjamin, son of Samuel Cookman, esquire, husbandman was buried August ... [*can't read date] ...* (1714)

Elizabeth COOKMAN (1714 - unknown)

From the Bishop's Transcript for Ottringham, 1714:

> Elizabeth, the daughter of Samuel Cookman, husbandman was bap'd August the 22

There were several marriages of an Elizabeth COOKMANs noted in the area surrounding Ottringham, but no indication which one might have been the daughter of Samuel COOKMAN & Elizabeth TUTE. When and where Elizabeth died is not known, but she was mentioned in her father's will, indicating she died after 1722.

Benjamin COOKMAN (1717 - unknown)

From the Bishop's Transcript for Ottringham, 1717:

> Benjamin, the son of Samuel Cookman, husbandman was baptized December ye 3

There was a marriage and a burial of a Benjamin COOKMAN noted nearby, but there is no evidence this was the same Benjamin COOKMAN.

On December 22nd, 1740, there was the marriage of a Benjamin COOKMAN to the widow Elizabeth REED at Welwick. From the 1740 Welwick Bishop's Transcript for Halsham, ERY:

> Benjamin Cookman, Batch: & Elizabeth Reed wid: both of the parish of Welwick, were married by banns published, on ye twenty second of December

From the 1755/56 Bishop's Transcript for Hollym cum Withernsea, there was a burial of a Benjamin COOKMAN:

Benjamin Cookman, Labourer, buried ... Feb 3

Oliver COOKMAN Jr & Elizabeth FOSTER

Oliver COOKMAN Sr 1600 - unknown	Frances FOSTER unknown	Maternal Father unknown	Maternal Mother unknown
Oliver COOKMAN, Jr		**Elizabeth FOSTER**	

Married 1652 @ Ottringham, ERY			
Born		**Born**	Unknown, Yorkshire presumed
Bapt	1628 @ Ottringham, ERY	**Bapt**	
Died		**Died**	
Buried	1681 @ Ottringham, ERY	**Buried**	1682 @ Ottringham, ERY

Children		
Name	**Baptized**	**Buried**
Oliver	1653 @ Ottringham, ERY	Unknown, but not in 1681 will
Marie	1655 @ Ottringham, ERY	1656 @ Ottringham, ERY
John	1657 @ Ottringham, ERY	Unknown, but mentioned in 1681 will
Samuel	1660 @ Ottringham, ERY	1723 @ Ottringham, ERY
Jane	1663 @ Ottringham, ERY	Unknown, but mentioned in 1681 will

Researcher's Conclusion Oliver COOKMAN	The status of Oliver COOKMAN in the family tree is uncertain. Without having additional information about the deaths of the two Oliver COOKMANs and the deaths of the 2 FOSTER wives, it is not possible to have a definitive statement about the ancestral lineage of Samuel COOKMAN. Just as Samuel did, it is entirely feasible that Oliver Sr had 2 distinct families in two different decades. However, it is equally feasible that it was Oliver COOKMAN Jr who married Elizabeth FOSTER in 1652.
Researcher's Conclusion Elizabeth FOSTER	Elizabeth FOSTER's identity and ancestral lineage is unknown.

Oliver COOKMAN Jr (1628 – 1681)

Occupation Unknown

In 1652 Oliver COOKMAN married Elizabeth FOSTER. Other than the names of the couple married and the marriage date, no other information was revealed. From the 1652 Parish Register of marriages for Ottringham, ERY:

> Oliver Cookman & Elizabeth ffoster were married ye five & twentieth day of November 1652.

Over the next decade, Oliver & Elizabeth had 5 children: Oliver (1653), Marie (1655), John (1657), Samuel (1660), and Jane (1663). From the Ottringham Parish Registers:

> Oliver Cookeman, the sonne of Oliver Cookeman was baptized the xix day of March (1653/54)
>
> Marie, the daughter of Oliver Cookeman was bapt'd the 12th day of ffebruary (1655/56)

John, the son of Oliver Cookeman bapt'd the 4 day of ffebruary (1657/58)

Samuel, the sonne of Oliver Cookeman was baptized ye xxxij of June (1660)

Jane, daughter of Oliver Cookman baptized ye viij th of ffebruary (1663/64)

On September 7th, 1681, Oliver made his will. Eleven days later, he was buried. From the 1681 Ottringham Parish Register of burials:

Oliver Cookman was buried the 18 day of Septem'br

Oliver's will was probated on October 30th, 1682. In his will, Oliver left bequeaths to his wife, to his sons Samuel and John, and to his daughter Jane. In that his son Oliver and daughter Marie were not mentioned, it is assumed they had both died before 1681.

The Ancestry of Oliver COOKMAN Jr

Who was the Oliver COOKMAN who married Elizabeth FOSTER? The few parish records that mention Oliver lack identifying information such as his status (widow / bachelor) at the time of his marriage, his occupation, or his age. Combined with the absence of any other documentation linking Oliver to any siblings or earlier family members, his identity can only be speculated. As a result, assumptions need to be made.

Assuming that the 1652 marriage of Oliver COOKMAN & Elizabeth FOSTER was a first marriage for Oliver, we can assume that he was at least 20-25 years of age at the time of his 1652 marriage. This would suggest a likely birth date for Oliver no later than 1632. However, if one considers the possibility that this might have been a second marriage for Oliver, then he may have been 30 – 50 years old at the time of their marriage.

Searching the Holderness area records in the time period 1600-1640, there are just 2 baptisms of an Oliver COOKMAN, both in the Ottringham parish records:

Oliver Cookman, ye sonne of Henrie Cookman was baptized ye first day of March (1600).

&

Oliver Cookman, the sonne of Oliver Cookman baptized ye (can't read date) day of March (1627/28).

Of the two baptisms for an Oliver COOKMAN noted above, it is assumed that it was Oliver Jr (1628-1681) who married Elizabeth FOSTER. But what evidence is there for this? Without a death date for Oliver Sr, the senior Oliver cannot be ruled out as the husband of Elizabeth FOSTER. Just as Samuel COOKMAN did, it is entirely feasible that Oliver Sr had two distinct families in two different decades. While we do not know a death date for Oliver Sr, it appears he was still living in 1672.

The 1672 Hearth Tax roll indicated the presence of two Oliver COOKMANs in Ottringham:

- Oliver Cookman, Ottringham, 2 hearths
- Oliver Cookman, Ottringham, 1 hearth

Who were these two Oliver COOKMANs? Based on parish records, it appears that there were only 3 Oliver COOKMANs in Ottringham during this period: Oliver Sr, his son Oliver Jr, and his grandson Oliver 3rd. So, who was being taxed? Was it Oliver Sr and Oliver Jr? Or was it Oliver Jr and his son Oliver 3rd? Given that Oliver 3rd – baptized in 1654 – would only have been 18 years old, it seems probable that the hearth taxes were assessed against Oliver Sr and Oliver Jr.

In that it appears Oliver Sr was still alive in 1672, there remains an unanswered question. Which Oliver got married in 1652? Was this 1652 marriage a first marriage for Oliver Jr (age 25) or a second marriage for Oliver Sr (age 52). Deprived of confirmed death dates for Oliver Sr and his wife, we have no basis for determining which Oliver married Elizabeth FOSTER. Did the wife of Oliver Sr, Frances FOSTER, died before or after 1852? Without knowing the answer to this question, we can only *assume* it was Oliver Jr who married Elizabeth FOSTER in 1852. Two scenarios are possible.

Scenario #1 suggests Oliver COOKMAN Sr married twice, 1st to Frances FOSTER then 2nd to Elizabeth FOSTER. Born in 1600, Oliver married in 1627. Over the course of the next 10 years, he had 5 children: John (1628), Oliver (1628), Elizabeth (1633), Cuthbert (1635), and Anne (1638). Hypothetically, at some point between 1638 and 1652, his wife died and he remarried to Elizabeth FOSTER – perhaps to a cousin or niece of his first wife. By his second wife, he had an additional 5 children: Oliver (1653), Marie (1655), John (1657), Samuel (1660), and Jane (1663).

Scenario #2 suggests Oliver COOKMAN Sr married only once and that it was Oliver Jr who married Elizabeth FOSTER in 1652.

One aspect that *suggests* that it was Oliver Jr who married Elizabeth FOSTER in 1652 relates to the 1681 will mentioned above. Only the children of Oliver & Elizabeth received bequeaths. None of the children of Oliver & Frances were mentioned. If it was Oliver Sr who married Elizabeth FOSTER in 1652, then the implication is that ALL of Oliver Sr's children by his first marriage had pre-deceased him. Oliver Sr's son Cuthbert did die in Long Riston, ERY in 1675, but the fate of his other children is unknown.

Elizabeth FOSTER – wife of Oliver COOKMAN

While there is some question about which Oliver married Elizabeth FOSTER in 1852, even less is known about Elizabeth FOSTER – including her surname. The parish record entry for Oliver's marriage is faint and difficult to read. Other researchers have interpreted the script as NESTER and as WATSON. However, this

> The digraph "ff"
>
> During the Middle Ages, scribes had no capital "F". Instead, the digraph "ff" was used as a capital in proper names and when writing the month ffebruary. Interestingly, some English families have continued this anomality in the modern spelling of their surname (e.g. ffoulkes and ffinch).

researcher – an amateur at reading 17th century script – reads her name as FOSTER, written with a double "ff" diagraph as a capital F.

Being married in Ottringham, one would suspect that there was a personal connection to Ottringham or why would she have married there as opposed to another community. As for a possible family connection, no baptisms of any FOSTERS were noted in Ottringham in the previous 70 years.

Elizabeth died and was buried in Ottringham on December 13th, 1682. From the 1682 Parish Register of burials for Ottringham, ERY:

> Elizabeth Cookman, a widow, was buried the 13th of December.

Based on parish record entries, there were several Elizabeth COOKMANs in Ottringham at the time. That the Elizabeth buried in December of 1682 was the wife of Oliver COOKMAN is attested to by the September 1683 grant of administration for Elizabeth COOKMAN's estate given to Samuel – "her son".

The Ancestry of Elizabeth FOSTER

Based on the baptism dates of Oliver and Elizabeth's children, some assumptions can be made about Elizabeth's age. Assuming that she was at least 20 at the time of the birth of her first child in 1653, we can say she was likely born about or before 1633. She bore her husband 6 children, the last known being daughter Jane baptized at Ottringham in 1663. In that the limit of childbearing in this era was the mid-40s, we can assume that Elizabeth was no more than age 45 in 1663, hence born after 1618. These two assumptions suggest that Elizabeth FOSTER was probably born sometime between 1618 and 1633.

Searching the Church of England parish records in the surrounding area of Holderness, there were just 4 baptisms of an Elizabeth FOSTER between 1615 and 1635:

- Elizabeth Foster, baptized in Hull (12 miles) in 1623
- Elizabeth Foster, baptized in North Frodingham (25 miles) in 1628
- Elizabeth Foster, baptized in Withernwick (16 miles) in 1628
- Elizabeth Foster, baptized in Bishop Burton (22 miles) in 1633

Assuming that Elizabeth was baptized in the Church of England, the baptism in Hull (just 12 miles from Ottringham) or Withernwick (16 miles from Ottringham) seem the most likely. However, another assumption must be addressed: was FOSTER her maiden name? The marriage entry in the parish record did not state Elizabeth's marital status. Was she a spinster or possibly a young widow? What is currently known about Elizabeth FOSTER is insufficient to determine any possible family connection. Assuming that Elizabeth had not been previously married and based on proximity alone, it seems probable that she may have been from the Hull area but there is absolutely no evidence to support this assumption. For these reasons, Elizabeth FOSTER's ancestry is considered unknown.

The Children of Oliver COOKMAN & Elizabeth FOSTER

Married in 1652, Oliver & Elizabeth had 5 children, all baptized in Ottringham: Oliver (1653), Marie (1755), John (1758), Samuel (1760), and Jane (1763).

Oliver COOKMAN 3rd (1653 – unknown, but likely before 1681)

From the 1653 Parish Register of baptisms for Ottringham, ERY:

> Oliver Cookeman the sonne of Oliver Cookeman was baptized the 19 day of March

It is not known when Oliver died. He was not mentioned in his father's will, so it is assumed Oliver died before 1681.

Marie COOKMAN (1655 - unknown, but likely before 1681)

From the 1655 Parish Register of baptisms for Ottringham, ERY:

> Marie, the daughter of Oliver Cookeman was bapt'd the 12th day of ffebruary

As is the case with her brother Oliver, she was not mentioned in her father's will. It is assumed she died before 1681.

John COOKMAN (1658 - unknown, but after 1681)

From the 1657/58 Parish Register of baptisms for Ottringham, ERY:

> John, the son of Oliver Cookeman bapt'd the 4 day of ffebruary

When and where John died is not known; however, his death was after 1681 as he was mentioned in his father's will:

> I give unto my sonne John Cookman thirteene pounds six shillings eight pence to be paid him with in twelfmonth after my death.

Samuel COOKMAN (1660 - 1722)

Samuel was Mary JACKSON's great-great-grandfather. He was born in Ottringham in 1660 and died there in 1722. He married twice; 1st to Elizabeth (surname unknown) in 1685 and 2nd to Elizabeth TUTE. By his two wives, he had 14 children. As a direct ancestor to Frances JACKSON, his biography is covered in the section on Samuel COOKMAN & Elizabeth TUTE.

Jane COOKMAN (1664 - unknown, but after 1681)

From the baptisms in the 1663/64 Bishop's Transcript for Ottringham, ERY:

> Jane, daughter of Oliver Cookman baptized ye viijth of ffebruary

When and where Jane died is not known; however, her death was after 1681 as she was mentioned in her father's will:

> I give unto my Jane Cookman my daughter thirteene pounds six shillings & eight pence as alegasee.

Oliver COOKMAN Sr & Frances FOSTER

Henry COOKMAN unknown – 1618	Barbara SHEPHERD *unknown - 1630*	Maternal Father unknown	Maternal Mother unknown
Oliver COOKMAN, Sr		**Frances FOSTER**	

Married 1627 @ Ottringham, ERY			
Born		**Born**	Unknown, Yorkshire presumed
Bapt	1600 @ Ottringham, ERY	**Bapt**	
Died	Unknown, Yorkshire presumed	**Died**	Unknown, Yorkshire presumed
Buried		**Buried**	

Children		
Name	**Baptized**	**Buried**
John	1628 @ Ottringham, ERY	*Unknown*
Oliver	1628 @ Ottringham, ERY	1681 @ Ottringham, ERY
Elizabeth	1633 @ Ottringham, ERY	*Unknown*
Cuthbert	1635 @ Ottringham, ERY	1675 @ Long Riston, ERY
Anne	1638 @ Ottringham, ERY	*Unknown*

Researcher's Conclusion Oliver COOKMAN	Based on his father's will, it is considered proven that Oliver Sr was the son of Henrie COOKMAN. Uncertain is whether Oliver COOKMAN married once or twice. Was the 1652 marriage of Oliver COOKMAN a second marriage for Oliver Sr or a first marriage of his son, Oliver Jr?
Researcher's Conclusion Frances FOSTER	Frances FOSTER's ancestral lineage is unknown. It is interesting to note that both the 1627 and 1652 marriages of an Oliver COOKMAN (Same Oliver or not is unknown) were to a FOSTER. In both cases, a possible link to the community of Bishop Burton has been seen. A more detailed look at the FOSTER family of Bishop Burton is warranted.

Oliver COOKMAN (1600 – unknown)

Occupation Unknown

Oliver COOKMAN & Frances FOSTER were married in Ottringham on July 29th, 1627. From the Ottringham Parish Register for 1627:

> Oliver Cookman and ffrancis ffoster married, 29 of July

Based on Parish Register entries, they had at least 5 children over the next decade: John (1628), Oliver (1628), Elizabeth (1634), Cuthbert (1636), and Anne (1639). From the Parish Register for Ottringham, ERY

> John ye sonne of Oliver Cookeman was baptized ye 23 day of ffebruary (1627/28)
>
> Oliver, ye sonne of Oliver Cookman was baptized ye 16 day of December (1628)

Elizabeth, ye daughter of Oliver Cookeman was baptized ye 19th of ffebruary (1633/34)
Cuthbert, the sonne of Oliv'r Cookeman was baptized on the twentieth day of March (1635/6)
Ann, the daughter of Oliver Cookeman was baptized on the 9 day of ffebruary (1638/39)

No subsequent references to Oliver or his wife Frances have been noted in the parish records in Holderness. No burial entry has been found for either. Additionally, none of the parish entries for the baptism of their children included any reference as to Oliver's status or occupation.

Not having a death date for either Oliver Sr or his wife Frances complicates the certainty of the COOKMAN family lineage. Was it the son, Oliver Jr, who married Elizabeth FOSTER in 1652? Or was this 1652 marriage possibly a second marriage for Oliver Sr? If Oliver Sr's wife Frances had died at some point prior to 1652, it could well have been Oliver Sr who remarried and had a second family. This second option is not beyond the realm of possibility, but without having some further evidence, it is impossible to determine the certainty of Samuel COOKMAN's ancestral lineage. At the current time, Mary JACKSON's COOKMAN lineage is based on the assumption that it was Oliver Jr who married Elizabeth COOKMAN. This assumption, however, is not proven.

The Ancestry of Oliver COOKMAN Sr

Assuming that Oliver was about 25 years of age at the time of his marriage in 1627, he is presumed to have been born about 1602 or earlier. There is just one Oliver COOKMAN noted in the Holderness parish records who was baptized prior to 1628. From the 1600 Parish Register of baptisms for Ottringham, ERY:

Oliver Cookman ye sonne of Henrie Cookman was baptized ye first day of March.

Based on the fact that the only noted baptism was in Ottringham, it seems highly probable that Oliver was the son of Henry COOKMAN of Ottringham. This connection is confirmed in the 1619 will of his father, Henrie COOKMAN.

Frances FOSTER – wife of Oliver COOKMAN Sr

Other than being married in Ottringham in 1627, nothing else is known about Frances FOSTER. There is no Parish Register entry indicating when she died. Neither is there a baptismal entry to suggest she was born in Ottringham. In fact, there were no FOSTERs baptized in the Ottringham parish records in the 50 years before their 1627 marriage. There were; however, two FOSTER burials around the same time as Frances' marriage to Oliver COOKMAN: a Robert FOSTER buried in Ottringham in 1624 and a James FOSTER buried in 1633. Had a FOSTER family recently moved into the Ottringham area? Was there a connection between Frances and either James or Robert? Possibly, but at the current time, this has not been researched.

Frances FOSTER's Ancestry

Assuming that Frances was at least 20 years of age at the time of the birth of their first child, she would have been born about 1608 or earlier. Likewise, if we assume that Frances was at the end of her childbearing years at the time of the birth of their last child, a birth date of 1593 or later is implied. These two assumptions suggest a birth date between 1593 and 1608.

In this time period, there are just 3 baptisms of a Frances FOSTER noted in parish records within the Holderness area:

- Frances Foster (parents' names not readable), baptized in Catwick (20 miles from Ottringham) in 1594
- Frances Foster (daughter of Gerard Foster), baptized in Bishop Burton (22 miles from Ottringham) in 1595
- Frances Foster (daughter of John Foster), baptized in Beeford (27 miles from Ottringham) in 1598

At the present time there is nothing to link any of these three baptisms to the Frances FOSTER who married Oliver COOKMAN. As such, Frances FOSTER's ancestry is unknown.

The Children of Oliver COOKMAN & Frances FOSTER

In the Parish Register for Ottringham, five baptisms have been identified as children of Oliver & Frances: John (1628), Oliver (1628), Elizabeth (1634), Cuthbert (1636), and Anne (1639). As with three of five of the children in the earlier generation of Henrie COOKMAN & Barbara SHEPHERD, no burials have been recorded for any of the children of Oliver & Frances. Similarly, only one marriage of a child of Oliver & Frances has been confirmed.

Curiously, this was the same time period as the reign of Oliver CROMWELL. His persecution was aimed mainly at Roman Catholics; however, other non-conformists were also oppressed. Is the absence of so many COOKMAN marriage and burial entries from the Ottringham Parish Register an indication that the COOKMANs had not yet converted to the Church of England? Or had the parents possibly simply emigrated to The New World?

John COOKMAN (1628 - unknown)

From 1627/28 Parish Register of Baptisms for Ottringham, ERY:

John ye sonne of Oliver Cookeman was baptized ye 23 day of February

No marriage or burial record for John has been found. When and where he died is not known.

Oliver COOKMAN (1628 - 1681)

Oliver was Mary JACKSON's great-great-great-grandfather. His biography is included in the section on Oliver COOKMAN & Elizabeth FOSTER.

Elizabeth COOKMAN (1634 - unknown)

From 1633/34 Parish Register of baptisms for Ottringham, ERY:

> Elizabeth, ye daughter of Oliver Cookeman was baptized ye 19th of February

There is no subsequent marriage or burial entry of an Elizabeth COOKMAN in the Ottringham parish records for the next fifty years. It is not known when or where she died.

Cuthbert COOKMAN (1633 - 1677)

From 1632/33 Parish Register of baptisms for Ottringham, ERY:

> Cuthbert, the sonne of Oliv'r Cookeman was baptized on the twentieth day of March

There was a 'Cudburd' COOKMAN who was buried in 1677 at Long Riston, some 17 miles to the northwest of Ottringham. From the 1675 Parish Register of burials for Long Riston, ERY:

> Cudburd Cookeman was buried the first day of April

A search of the parish records for Holderness between 1600 - 1700 revealed only the one noted baptism in Holderness parish records for a Cuthbert COOKMAN. Likewise, only one burial was noted in Holderness parish records for a 'Cudburd' COOKEMAN. Given the uniqueness of the name, it is highly probable – but not proven – that this is the same individual. Neither a marriage record nor baptismal records of any of his children have been found.

Ann COOKMAN (1633 - unknown)

From 1632/33 Parish Register of baptisms for Ottringham, ERY:

> Ann, the daughter of Oliver Cookeman was baptized on the 9 day of February.

There were numerous entries for an Ann COOKMANs in the Ottringham parish records. There is no one marriage or burial record for an Ann that can be definitively identified as the daughter of Oliver COOKMAN. For this reason, it is not known whether she married, had children, or when and where she died.

Henry COOKMAN & Barbara SHEPHERD

Paternal Father unknown	Paternal Mother unknown	Maternal Father unknown	Maternal Mother unknown
Henry COOKMAN		**Barbara SHEPHERD**	

Married 1587 @ Ottringham, ERY			
Born	Unknown, Yorkshire presumed	**Born**	Unknown, Yorkshire presumed
Bapt		**Bapt**	
Died		**Died**	
Buried	1619 @ Ottringham, ERY	**Buried**	1630 @ Ottringham, ERY

Children		
Name	**Baptized**	**Buried**
Jaine	1589 @ Ottringham, ERY	1612 @ Ottringham, ERY
John	1593 @ Ottringham, ERY	*after 1619 – in father's will*
Elizabeth	1597 @ Ottringham, ERY	*after 1619 – in father's will*
Oliver	1601 @ Ottringham, ERY	*after 1619 – in father's will*
Bartholomew	1604 @ Ottringham, ERY	1605 @ Ottringham, ERY

Researcher's Conclusion on Henry COOKMAN	Henry COOKMAN's ancestry in unknown.
Researcher's Conclusion on Barbara SHEPHERD	Barbara SHEPHERD's ancestry in unknown.

Henry COOKMAN (unknown - 1619)

Labourer

The first mention of Henry in the Ottringham parish records was his marriage to Barbara SHEPHERD. From the 1587 Parish Register of marriages for Ottringham, ERY:

> Henrie Cookeman and Barbara Shepherd the 13 day of June

In the following decade and a half, five children of Henry have been identified in the Ottringham parish records: Jaine (1589), John (1593), Elizabeth (1597), Oliver (1601), and Bartholomew (1604).

> Jaine, ye daughter of Henrie Cookeman was baptized ye xx daye of Julye (1589)
>
> John Cookman, ye sonne of Henrie Cookman was baptized ye 22nd day of May (1593)
>
> Elizabeth Cookeman, ye daughter of Henrie Cookeman was baptized ye 22 day of January (1596/97)
>
> Oliver Cookman, ye sonne of Henrie Cookman was baptized ye first day of March (1600/01)

Bartholomew Cookman, ye sonne of Henrie Cookman was baptized ye ?? day of August (1604)

On March 18th, 1618/19 Henry wrote his will.

In the name of God Amen: the eighteenth day of March Anno Dominie, I Henry Cookman of Ottringham in Holderness within the County of York, labourer, sick in body but good and perfect of remembrance praised by God, do make this my last will and testament ...

In his will, he bequeathed items and or money to each of three surviving children (John, Elizabeth, & Oliver), and the balance of his estate to his wife. Excerpted from a transcription of his will by Mel COOKMAN (1943-2024) of Hull, ERY:

Item I give and bequeath unto Oliver Cookman, my son, one ewe and a lamb.

Item I give and bequeath unto Elizabeth Cookman, my daughter, one ewe-hogg.

Item I give and bequeath unto my son John Cookman 2 shillings 6 pence.

Item my will is that after my debts have been paid, legacies discharged and funeral charges deducted the rest of my goods not given nor bequeathed I give unto Barbara my wife whom I do make executrix of this my last will and testament the day and year first above written

Henry died shortly after signing his will and was buried in Ottringham on the 20th. From the 1618/19 Parish Register of burials for Ottringham, ERY:

Henrie Cookeman was buried ye 20 day of March.

Henry COOKMAN's Ancestry

No hints of Henry's ancestry have been found. No likely baptismal record has been found in either the Yorkshire or Lincolnshire parish records. If Henry was not born in Ottringham, it is not known where he might have come from. However, it does seem quite possible that Henry was born in Ottringham.

The Church of England had only just mandated that each parish maintain a register of baptisms, marriages, and burials. The first entry in the Ottringham Parish Register was dated 1566. Henry, being married in 1587, was likely born before baptisms began to be documented.

The possibility that Henry may have been born in Ottringham is supported by the fact that the COOKMAN name was already established in the community. Two entries on the very first page of the Ottringham parish records included the COOKMAN name. From the 1566 Parish Register for Ottringham, ERY:

Thomas Cookeman, ye sonne of John Cookeman was baptized ye viii day of June;

Thomas Cookeman, ye sonne of John Cookeman was buried ye xiii day of June.

Could Henrie have been the son of the above mentioned John COOKMAN? Henrie's first male child was named John. This is consistent with the English tendency to name the first male child after the child's paternal grandfather. While entirely speculative, what the parish record demonstrates is that there was a COOKMAN family in which was having

children. This possibility is worthy of further research, though it may require access to manorial records.

Barbara SHEPHERD – Henry's wife

First mention of Henry's wife's name was in their 1587 marriage entry in the parish records. The only other mention of her has been found in the record of her burial. From the Ottringham Parish Register for 1630, this entry:

> Barbara Cookeman was buried ye 12 day of April (1630)

Barbara SHEPHERD's Ancestry

Barbara COOKMAN's burial entry does not state, "wife of Henrie". Never-the-less, it is assumed that this refers to the burial of Henry COOKMAN's wife, Barbara SHEPHERD. Beyond the date and location for her marriage to Henry, nothing else is known about Barbara.

No baptismal record for a Barbara SHEPHERD has been found in Holderness. Based on the birth dates of their first known children, it seems likely that Barbara was born before 1573. But based on the birth date of their last known child, it seems quite possible Barbara may have been born about the time that baptisms, marriages, and burials were first being recorded. For this reason, there is no expectation that Barbara's baptism *should* be found in the parish records.

There were SHEPHERDs in Ottringham. There was a SHEPHARD marriage and a SHEPHARD burial in 1568. However, the first SHEPHERD / SPEPPARD baptism was not noted in the Ottringham parish records until 1584. In that Barbara was likely born in the decade 1563 – 1573, she may have been born elsewhere. Another possibility is that her family may not have been members of the Church of England. In either case, her family ancestry is unknown.

The Children of Henry COOKMAN & Barbara SHEPHERD

Based on parish records for Ottringham, it appears that Henry & Barbara had at least five children: Jaine (1589), John (1593), Elizabeth (1597), Oliver (1601), and Bartholomew (1604).

Jaine COOKMAN (1589 - 1612)

Jaine was the first known child of Henry & Barbara. Born in 1589, Jaine died in 1612. From the 1589 Parish Register of baptisms for Ottringham, ERY:

> Jaine, ye daughter of Henrie Cookeman was baptized ye xx daye of Julye.

And from the 1612 Parish Register of burials for Ottringham, ERY:

> Jaine, ye daughter of Henrie Cookeman was buried ye xxiv daye of December.

John COOKMAN (1593 – unknown, but after 1619)

John was born in 1593. From the 1593 Parish Register of baptisms for Ottringham:

John Cookman, ye sonne of Henrie Cookman was baptized ye 22nd day of May.

When John died is not known, but he was mentioned in her father's 1619 will. No marriage record for him has been found, but there were two John COOKMANs who died in Ottringham in the mid-1620s. In that neither included the term "son of", the burials are presumed to have been for an adult. One of these two burials may have been the Henry's son. From the Parish Register of burials for Ottringham, ERY:

John Cookman was buried ye eight daie of April (1624)

John Cookman was buried ye first daie of March (1627/28)

Elizabeth COOKMAN (1597 - unknown, but after 1619)

Elizabeth was born in 1597. From the 1596/97 Parish Register of baptisms for Ottringham, ERY:

Elizabeth Cookeman, ye daughter of Henrie Cookeman was baptized ye xxij daye of Januarie.

When Elizabeth died is not known, but she was mentioned in her father's will dated 1619. No obvious marriage or burial record for Elizabeth have been found. While several marriages and burials for an Elizabeth COOKMAN are noted in the Parish Register, the parish entries are too vague to identify a family connection. For this reason, it is unknown whether she ever married or when and where she died.

Oliver COOKMAN (1601 - unknown)

Oliver was Mary JACKSON's GGGGG grandfather. Born in 1601, he married in 1627 to Frances FOSTER. Over the course of the next decade, they had at least five children: John (1628), Oliver (1628), Elizabeth (1633), Cuthbert (1635), and Anne (1638).

A more complete biography is included in the previous section of Oliver COOKMAN & Frances FOSTER.

Bartholomew COOKMAN (1604 - 1605)

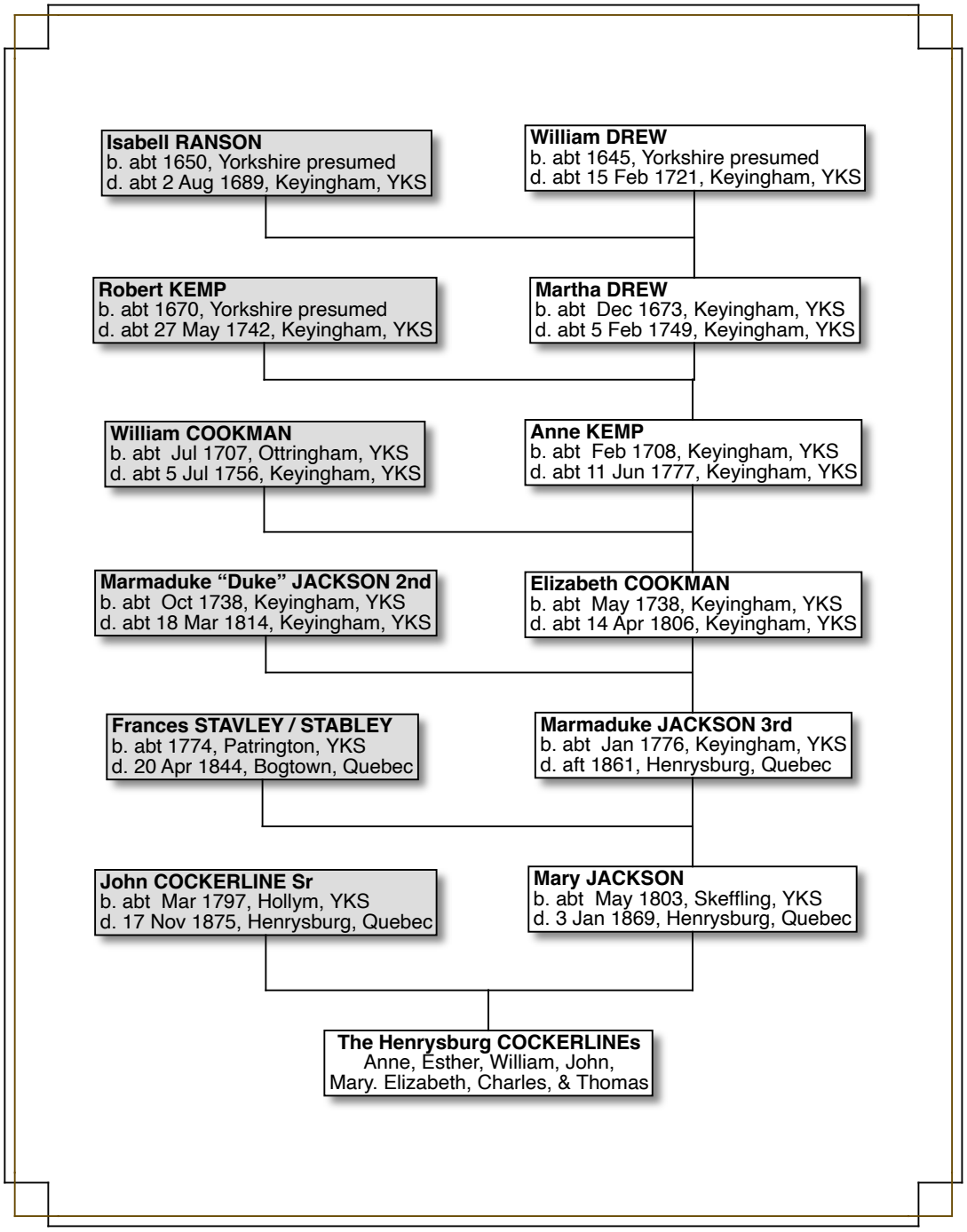
Bartholomew was born about August of 1604 and died the following July. From the 1604 Parish Register of baptisms for Ottringham:

Bartholomew Cookman, ye sonne of Henrie Cookman was baptized ye xxvj daye of Augusta.

And from the 1605 Parish Register of burials for Ottringham, ERY:

Bartholomew Cookman, ye sonne of Henrie Cookman was buried ye xxiv daye of Julii.

Mary's DREW Lineage



William DREW & Isabel RANSON

Paternal Father unknown		Paternal Mother unknown		Maternal Father unknown		Maternal Mother unknown	
William DREW				**Isabel RANSON**			
Married 1671@ Ottringham, ERY							
Born	Unknown, Yorkshire presumed			**Born**	Unknown, Yorkshire presumed		
Bapt				**Bapt**			
Died				**Died**			
Buried	1721 @ Keyingham. ERY			**Buried**	1689 @ Keyingham, ERY		
Children							
Name		**Baptized**			**Buried**		
Martha		1673 @ Keyingham, ERY			1749 @ Keyingham, ERY		
Robert		1675 @ Keyingham, ERY			1675 @ Keyingham, ERY		
Ann		1677 @ Keyingham, ERY			*Unknown*		
Dinah		1682 @ Keyingham, ERY			*Unknown*		
Richard		1683 @ Keyingham, ERY			*Unknown*		
Researcher's Conclusion William DREW		William's ancestry is unknown. There were two William DREWs in Keyingham in this time frame. Most of the entries in the Parish Register differentiated the baptisms of their children as the son or daughter of either William DREW Sen'r or William DREW Jun'r. There were a few entries; however, that did not use the Sen'r / Jun'r moniker. More research needs to be done to verify the family of William & Isabel DREW.					
Researcher's Conclusion Isabel RANSON		Isabel's ancestral lineage is unknown.					

William DREW (unknown - 1721)

Yeoman

On December 29th, 1661 William DREW married Ann RARE at Keyingham. From the 1661 Parish Register for Keyingham, ERY:

> Will Drew & An Rare who were married the 29th of December.

When and where William was born is not known, but based on his burial record, William DREW was a yeoman in Keyingham.

By his first wife, William had at least 3 children: Mary (1663) and twins John and William (1666). John & William were baptized on May 14th and buried that same day. One week later, William's wife died and was buried on May 23rd. Nine months later, their first child,

Mary, died and was buried on February 5th. From the 1666 Parish Register for Keyingham, ERY:

William, the sonne of William Drew was baptized ye 14th of May
John, the sonne of William Drew was baptized ye same day (May 14th)
William, the sonne of William Drew was buried ye 14th of May
John, the sonne of William Drew was buried ye same day (May 14th)
Anne, the wife of William Drew was buried ye 23rd day of May
Mary, the daughter of William Drew was buried ye 7th day of ffebruary

Five years later, on October 7th 1671, William married Isabel RANSON. From the Keyingham parish record for 1671:

William Drew & Isabell Ranson of Keyingham were married the 5th day of October

Over the next decade, they had at least 5 children: Martha (1673), Robert (1676), Ann (1677), Dinah (1682), and Richard (1683).

1673 Martha, ye dau of William Drew wase baptized the 21 day of December.
1676/77 Robert, ye sonne of William Drew baptized ye 3 day of ffebruary.
1677 Ann the daughter of William Drew Sen'r was baptized July the 10.
1682 Dinah, daughter of William Drew Senior November 20.
1683 Richard, son of William Drew August 20.

William's second wife, Isabel, died in 1689. From the Keyingham parish record for 1689:

Isabell, wife of William Drew Buryed August 4

No subsequent marriage has been found for William. He died 21 years later. From the Keyingham parish record for 1712:

William Drew the elder, yeoman, Bur'd Feb'y ye 17th

William DREW's Ancestry

What is known about William DREW is limited to marriage and burial entries in the Keyingham parish records. In that William married his first wife 51 years before his death, William was probably at least 71 at the time of his death. This would suggest he was born about or before 1640. No baptismal record for William DREW has been found in the Keyingham parish records, though the DREW family name had been in the local community from the early 1600s onward. When and where William was born is unknown. While he may well have been connected to the DREW families mentioned in the earlier Keyingham parish registry, no such link has been found.

William's burial record identified him as "William the elder", indicating at least one other younger William DREW was in the community. The moniker does not imply a family relationship, but rather served as a moniker to differentiate the two individuals with the same name. Unfortunately, this does not provide any insight into his family lineage. Further research on the DREW family in this area is needed.

Ann RARE – 1st wife of William DREW

Ann RARE's identity is unknown. Married in 1661 and a first known child in 1664, she would likely have been at least 20 years of age at the time her daughter's birth, so born about or before 1644. At the other end of the spectrum, if one assumes she was at the end of her child bearing years at the time of the birth of her last known child (William, in 1666) then we can assume she was born no earlier than 1621. This places her date of birth in an approximate range between 1620 and 1645. Other than these assumptions, nothing is known about Ann. No baptism for an Ann RARE has been found in any Yorkshire parish records for the time period 1610 and 1650.

The Children of William DREW & Ann RARE

There are three known children of William & Ann: Mary (1664) and twins William and John (1666). All three children and their mother died in 1666.

Mary DREW (1664-1666)

Mary was baptized on February 2nd, 1664 and died two years later. From the 1663/64 Bishop's Transcript for Keyingham, ERY:

> Mary, ye daughter of William Drew was baptized ye 2th (sic) day of ffebruary

From the 1666 Bishop's Transcript for Keyingham, ERY:

> Mary, the daughter of William Drew was buried ye 7th day of ffebruary.

Twins William & John DREW (1666 - 1666)

William & John were both baptized on February 14th, 1666 and buried that same day. From the 1666 Bishop's Transcript for Keyingham, ERY:

> William, the sonne of William Drew was baptized ye 14th of May.
>
> John, the sonne of William Drew was baptized ye same day.
>
> William, the sonne of William Drew was buried ye 14th of May
>
> John, the sonne of William Drew was buried ye same day

Isabel RANSON – 2nd wife of William DREW

Other than a name, a marriage date, and a burial date, nothing is known about Isabel. Applying Ursula COWGILL's findings about women's ages at the birth of their first and last child, an estimate of Isabel birth date can be made. Assuming she was age 20 at the birth of her first child, she would have been born about or before 1653. Assuming she was in her mid 40s at the birth of her last child, she would have been born about or after 1638.

In searching for an Isabel RANSON born between 1638 and 1653, the only candidate found in the Church of England parish records was an Isabel RANSON baptized in Patrington in

1637. There is no reason to assume this is the Isabel who married William DREW, but assuming this is the same Isabel, she would have been age 34 at the time of her marriage, age 36 at the time of their first child and 46 at the time of the birth of the last known child in 1683. Her age in 1683 would put her at the extreme range of the typical childbearing years in this era. For this reason, the Isabel RANSON of Patrington is not considered a strong candidate. Also, there is the possibility that, like William DREW, Isabel's marriage to William may not have been her first marriage.

The parish record entry for William and Isabel's marriage did not state William's status as a widower. Neither did it state Isabel's status, so whether she was a spinster or a widow is not known. That Isabel may have been a widow cannot be ruled out, in which case, RANSON may not have been her maiden name. To this end, the Yorkshire parish records were scoured for a male RANSON who married an Isabel prior to 1671. No such marriage was found. Also, no burial for a male RANSON was noted in or around Keyingham in the decade before William DREW and Isabel RANSON's marriage.

For the above reasons, it is highly speculative to assume that the Isabel RANSON baptized in Patrington in 1637 was the one who married William DREW. Isabel's ancestry, therefore, should be considered unknown.

The Children of William DREW & Isabel RANSON

William & Isabel had at least 5 children, these being: Martha (1673), Robert (1676), Ann (1677), Dinah (1682), and Richard (1683).

Martha DREW (1673 - 1749)

Martha was John COCKERLINE's maternal great-great-grandmother. She was baptized in December of 1673. On January 6th, 1696, she married Robert KEMP of Keyingham. Her biography is included in the section on Robert KEMP & Martha DREW.

Robert DREW (1676 - 1676)

Robert was baptized on February 3rd, 1676 and was buried that same day. From the 1675/76 Bishop's Transcript for Keyingham, ERY:

Robert, ye sonne of William Drew baptized ye 3 day of ffebuari.

Robert, ye sonne of William Drew buried ye 3 day of ffebuari.

Ann DREW (1677 - 1679)

Ann was baptized on February 3rd, 1677. She died at the age of 2 years old. From the 1677 and 1679 Parish Registers for Keyingham, ERY:

Ann, the daughter of William Drew Sen'r was baptized July the 10 (1677).

Ann, the daughter of William Drew Sen'r buryed September 4 (1679).

Dinah DREW (1682 - unknown)

Dinah was baptized on November 20th, 1682. From the 1682 Parish Register for Keyingham, ERY:

> Dinah, the daughter of William Drew Sen'r baptized Nove'b 20.

No further mention of her has been found in the Keyingham Parish Register. There was a 1707 marriage of a Dinah DREW registered at Halsham, ERY. Being no other Dinah DREWs noted in any other Parish Registers in the 1660-1690 time period, it is possible this was the daughter of William DREW. From the 1706/07 Parish Register for Halsham, ERY:

> James Nicholson & Dinah Drew were married in the parish church of Halsham, Feb'ry 25

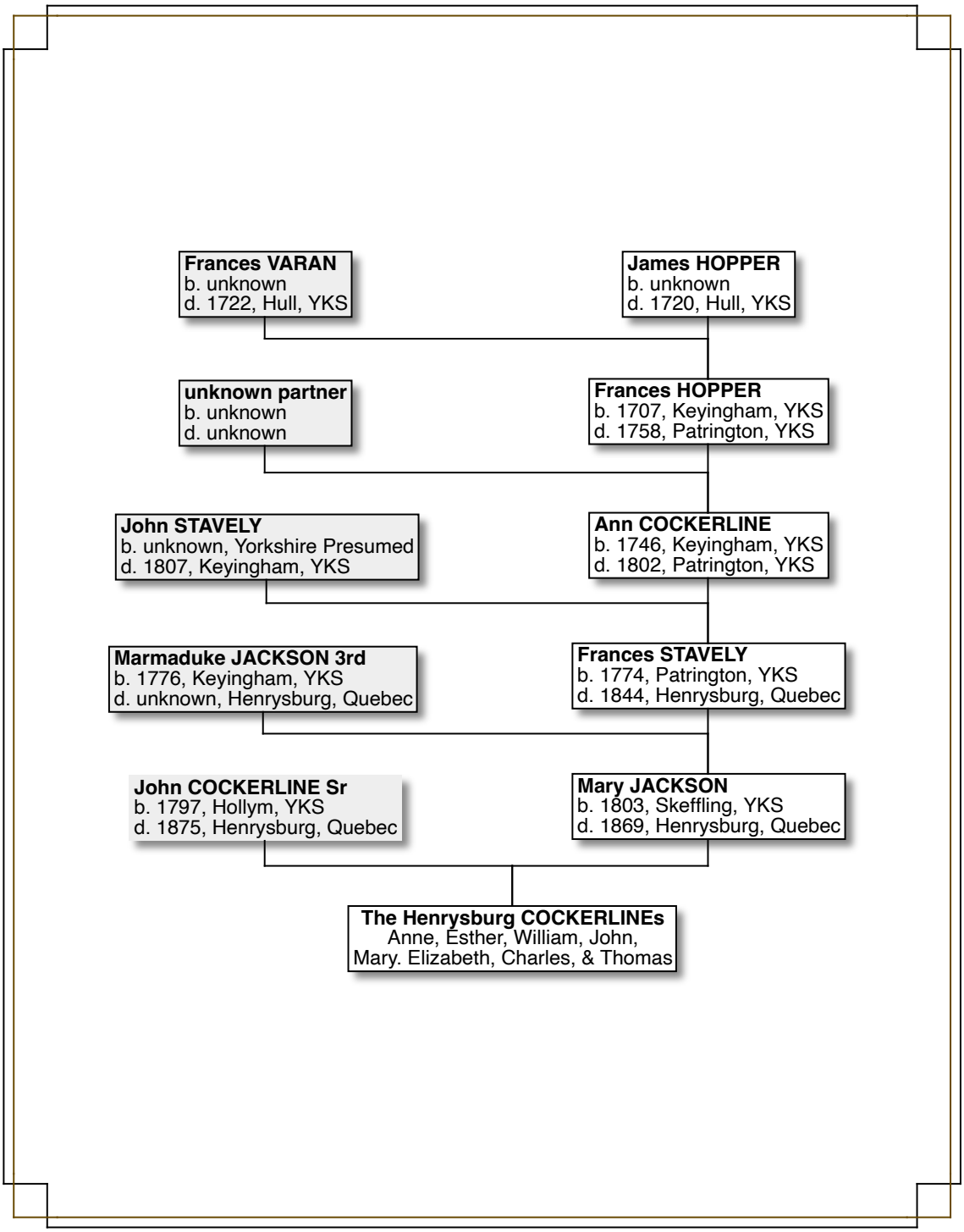
At the current time, there is insufficient information to know if this was the marriage of William & Isabel's daughter. When and where she died is unknown.

Richard DREW (1683 - 1684)

Richard was baptized on August 20th, 1683 and died the following year. From the Parish Registers for Keyingham, ERY:

> Richard, the son'e of William Drew was baptized August 20 (1683).
>
> Richard, son of William Drew bury'd Octob'r 16 (1684).

Mary's HOPPER Lineage



Frances HOPPER & an unknown partner

Paternal Father unknown		Paternal Mother unknown		James HOOPER unknown		Frances VARAN unknown	
Unidentified Partner				**Frances HOPPER**			
Marriage unknown							
Born	Unknown			**Born**			
Bapt				**Bapt**	1707 @ Hull, ERY		
Died	Unknown			**Died**			
Buried				**Buried**	1758 @ Hull, ERY		
Children							
Name		**Baptized**			**Buried**		
William		1744 @ Patrington , ERY			1744 @ Patrington, ERY		
Anne		1745 @ Patrington , ERY			1746 @ Patrington , ERY		
Anne		1746 @ Patrington , ERY			1802 @ Patrington , ERY		
Researcher's Conclusion Unknown Partner		Anne COCKERLINE's father is unknown.					
Researcher's Conclusion Frances HOPPER		It is highly probable that Frances HOPPER was the daughter of James HOPPER & Frances VARAN.					

Frances HOPPER (1707 – 1758)

The Widow Frances COCKERLINE

On June 23rd, 1729, Frances HOPPER married William COCKERLINE (1686-1737) of Patrington. From the 1729 Parish Register of marriages for Patrington, ERY:

> June 23 - William Cockerline & Frances Hopper, both of this parish, by banns

William and Frances had at least two children: James (1733) and Mary (1736). From the Parish Register of baptisms for Patrington, ERY:

> April 10 (1733) James Cockerline, son of William Cockerline
>
> Jan 13th (1736) Mary, daughter of William Cockerline. Labourer

William died in 1737 and was buried in Patrington. From the 1737 Parish Register of burials for Patrington, ERY:

> August 8 - William Cockerline, Labourer (buried)

A few years after William's death, three births were noted as natural children of the widow Frances COCKERLINE, two of which died young. From the Parish Register of baptisms for Patrington, ERY:

Mar 20 (1744)	William, natural son of Frances Cockerline, widow, baptized
Apr 11 (1744)	William, natural son Frances Cockerline, widow, buried
May 29 (1745)	Anne, natural daughter of Frances Cockerline, widow, baptized
Jan'y 28 (1746)	Anne, natural daughter of Frances Cockerline, widow, buried
Sep 23 (1746)	Anne, natural daughter of Frances Cockerline, widow, baptized

Frances died in 1758 and was buried in Patrington. From the 1758 Parish Register of burials for Patrington, ERY:

December 19 - Frances Cockerline, Widow

Frances HOPPER's Ancestry

Frances HOPPER's ancestry has been determined by making assumptions about her age at the birth of her first and last known child. Assuming she was about 20 years of age at the birth of her first known child (James in 1733), she was likely born about or before 1713. Assuming she was in her mid-40s at the birth of her last known child (Ann in 1746), she was likely born about or after 1700. Together, these two assumptions suggest she was born between 1700 and 1713.

A search of East Riding parish records for the period from 1695 through 1715 identified just one candidate: Frances HOPPER baptized in Hull. From the 1707 Parish Register for Holy Trinity Church in Hull, ERY:

August 8 – Frances, D of James Hopper

Between 1700 and 1725, there were only 6 HOPPERs noted in the Holy Trinity Church parish records: James HOPPER, his wife, and four children. From the Holy Trinity parish records:

Aug 8th (1707)	Frances, D of James Hopper (baptized)
Jan 10th (1710)	James, S of James Hopper (buried)
Sept 16th (1714)	William, S of James Hopper (buried)
July 15th (1714)	Thomas, S of James Hopper (baptized)
June 3rd (1715)	Thomas, S of James Hopper (buried)
Nov 24th (1720)	James Hopper (buried)
Feb 5th (1722)	Frances Hopper, widow (buried)

The parish records for the East Riding were searched for a marriage of a James HOPPER to a Frances. Just one such marriage has been found, that being just across the Humber River from Hull. From the 1706 Parish Register for Barton upon Humber, Lincolnshire:

James HOPPER, meister & Frances Varan were married February 6th

While not proof of Frances HOPPER's ancestry, this is an extremely good fit. For this reason, it is considered highly probable that Frances was the daughter of James HOPPER and Frances VARAN of Kingston upon Hull.

The Children of Frances HOPPER & William COCKERLINE

Married in 1729, William and Frances had at least two children before William died in 1837: James (1733) and Mary (1736).

James COCKERLINE (1733 - unknown)

From the 1733 Parish Register of baptisms for Patrington, ERY:

April 10 (1733) James Cockerline, son of William Cockerline

In 1764 Yorkshire marriage licenses:

The 24th day of October in the year of our Lord 1764

On which day appeared personally James Cockaline of Trinity Parish in Kingston upon Hull in the diocese of York, yeoman and being sworn on the holy evangelist alleged and made oath as follows that he is of the age of 25 years and upwards and a bachelor and intends to marry Mary Peacock of the said Parish aged 21 years and upwards and a spinster.

James & Mary had at least one child, Frances (1765). No record of James, Mary, and their daughter has been found after 1765.

Mary COCKERLINE (1736 - unknown)

From the 1736 Parish Register of baptisms for Patrington, ERY:

January 13th Mary, daughter of William Cockerline, Labourer

No record of a marriage or a burial has been found that can definitively be attributed to Mary. Whether she married or when and where she died is not known.

The Children of Frances HOPPER & an unknown partner

Between 1744 and 1746, Frances had three children. The parish record entries specifically noted that each of these children were 'natural'. The connotation is that the children were not considered illegitimate. For this reason, it is assumed that Frances had a partner, just not one the Church of England recognized as being a legitimate husband. At the present time, there seems to be no way to determine the identity of the father of those three children.

William COCKERLINE (1744 - 1744)

William was born in March of 1743/44 and died at about three weeks of age. From the Parish Register for Patrington, ERY:

Mar 20 (1744) William, natural son of Frances Cockerline, widow, christened

Apr 11 (1744) William, natural son Frances Cockerline, widow, buried

Anne COCKERLINE (1745 - 1746)

Anne was born in May of 1745 and died the following year. From the Parish Register for Patrington, ERY:

May 29 (1745) Anne, natural daughter of Frances Cockerline, widow, christened

Jan'y 28 (1746) Anne, natural daughter of Frances Cockerline, widow, buried

Anne COCKERLINE (1746 - 1802)

Anne was Mary JACKSON's grandmother. Born in 1746, she married John STAVELY in 1770. Her biography is included in the section on John STAVELY & Ann COCKERLINE.

James HOPPER & Mary VARAN

Paternal Father unknown	Paternal Mother unknown	Maternal Father unknown	Maternal Mother unknown
James HOPPER		**Frances VARAN**	
Married 1706@ Barton upon Humber, Lincolnshire			
Born	Unknown	**Born**	Unknown
Bapt		**Bapt**	
Died		**Died**	
Buried	1720 @ Hull, ERY	**Buried**	1722 @ Hull, ERY

Children		
Name	**Baptized**	**Buried**
Frances	1707 @ Hull, ERY	1758 @ Patrington, ERY
James	*Unknown*	1710 @ Hull, ERY
William	*Unknown*	1714 @ Hull, ERY
Thomas	1714 @ Hull, ERY	1715 @ Hull, ERY

Researcher's Conclusion James HOPPER	James HOOPER's ancestral lineage is unknown. That James HOOPER and Frances VARAN are the parents of Frances HOOPER is likely, but should be considered as unproven.
Researcher's Conclusion Frances VARAN	Frances VARAN's ancestral lineage is unknown. In records during the 1700 time period, several variations of her surname have been noted: VARAN, VAREN, VARENNE and de VARENNE

James HOPPER (unknown - 1720)

Meister

The first mention of James was his 1706 marriage to Frances VARAN at Barton-upon-Humber, Lincolnshire. From the 1705/06 Parish Register for Barton upon Humber, Lincolnshire:

> James Hopper, Meister & Frances Varan were married February 6th

This marriage was followed by baptisms / burials of four of their children in Hull: Frances (1707), James (unknown), William (unknown), and Thomas (1714). From the Parish Register for Holy Trinity in Hull:

> Aug 8 (1707) - Frances, D of James Hopper (baptized)
>
> January 8 (1710) - James, S of James Hopper (buried)
>
> July 15 (1714) - Thomas, S of James Hopper (baptized)

Sept 16 (1714) - William, S of James Hopper (buried)

A few years after the burial of their son Thomas, both James and his wife died and were buried in Hull. From the burial entries in the Parish Register for Holy Trinity in Hull:

1720 Nov 14 - James Hopper (buried)

1721/22 Feb 5 - Frances Hopper, widow (buried)

James HOPPER's Ancestry

Exceptionally little is known about James HOPPER. The parish record entries for Holy Trinity Church in this time period were not very informative. No age, occupation or any other descriptive information was recorded. The Barton upon Humber marriage registration, though, did indicate a trade. Though badly faded, the parish record identified his occupation as "Meister". According to the 1815 edition of the Oxford dictionary, the term meister in its usage during the 1700s referred to any person who had an expertise. While the nature of James' skill is unknown, James would have required time to hone that skill to the point of being recognized for his expertise.

From this we might deduce James was an experienced tradesperson. Having already spent a decade or so in the trade, he was at likely in his 30s at the time of his 1706 marriage to Frances. This would suggest a birth or about or before 1676, though he may have been even older. In that we do not know if this was a first or second marriage, James may have been born as early as 1650. In the period 1650 through 1690, no baptism or any other record for a James HOPPER has been found in the parish records for either Barton upon Humber or for the Hull area. Without any hint as to when and where he was born, his ancestral lineage remains unknown.

Frances VARAN (unknown - 1722)

Except for her name, nothing is known about Frances. It is only by their marriage licence and her burial record that we know her name. No hints have been found to suggest when and where she was born. Some suppositions; however, can be made about her age relative to the birth dates of her children. In that it was uncommon for women to bear children beyond their mid-forties, it can be assumed that Frances was no more that age 45 in 1715, hence born about or after 1670. And if we assume that she was about 20 years of age at the time of her daughter's birth in 1707, we can assume she was born about or before 1687. Together, this suggests Frances VARAN was likely born at some point between 1670 and 1687.

Frances VARAN's Ancestry

A search of the parish records for Yorkshire and Lincolnshire found no reference to a Frances VARAN in the period from 1660 through 1700. Several similar spelling variations

were noted in various parts of England with the surname being recorded as VARAN, VAREN, VARENNE and de VARENNE. Even taking spelling variations into account, with no documentation to link her to any particular region of England, her ancestral lineage is unknown.

Children of James HOPPER & Frances VARAN

Based on the parish records at Holy Trinity Church in Hull, four children have been identified as children of James & Frances: Frances (1707), James (1701), William (1713), and Thomas (1714). Frances appears to be the only child to survive to adulthood.

Frances HOPPER (1707 - 1758)

Frances was Mary JACKSON's great grandmother. She was baptized at Hull on August 8th, 1708. On June 23, 1729, she married William COCKERLINE of Patrington, ERY. They had two children before he died in 1737. Her full biography is included in the section on France HOOPER & an Unknown Partner.

James HOPPER (unknown - 1710)

No baptismal record has been found for James, but a burial record has been identified. From Holy Trinity Church Parish Register of burials for 1709/10:

January 8 - James, S of James Hopper

With a burial record, but no baptism, two scenarios seem likely. Either he was baptized elsewhere or he died before he could be baptized. A search of records within 20 miles of Hull yielded no baptisms of a James HOOPER in the 1706-1710 timeframe, suggesting this was perhaps a premature infant death.

William HOPPER (unknown - 1714)

No baptismal record has been found for William, but a burial record has. From Holy Trinity Church Parish Register of burials for 1714:

Septemb'r 16 - Wm, S of James Hopper

As with James above, a search of records within 20 miles of Hull yielded no baptisms of a William HOOPER in the 1706-1714 timeframe, suggesting the possibility that this too may have been a premature infant death. However, in that brother Thomas was baptized just four months prior to William's death, it seems that one of the two brothers had been born at least a year or so earlier.

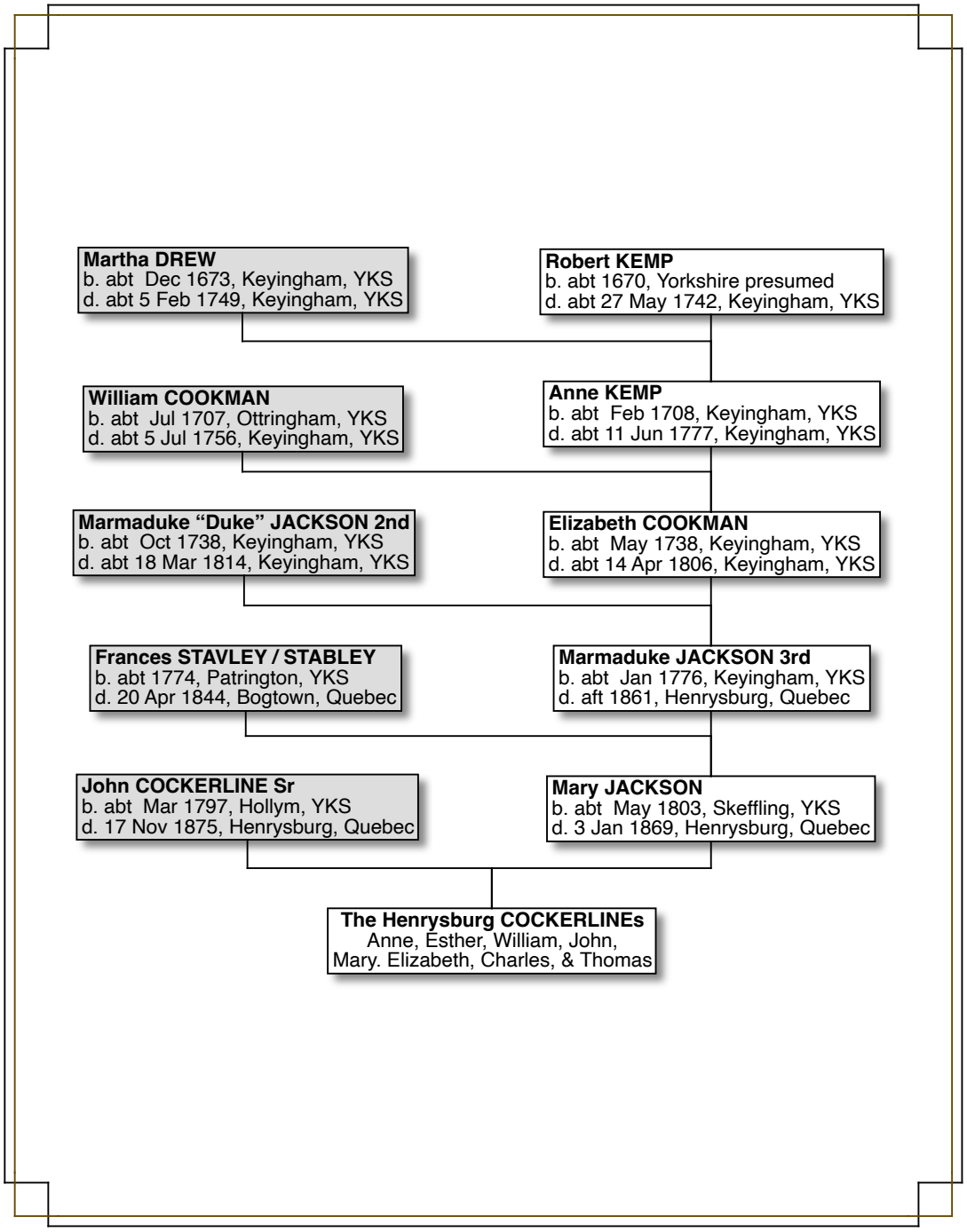
Thomas HOPPER (1714 - 1715)

Thomas was baptized at Holy Trinity Church in Hull in July of 1714 and was buried the following June. From the 1714 Parish Register of baptisms and from the 1715 Parish Register of burials for Holy Trinity Church, Hull, ERY:

July 15 (1714) - Thomas, S of James Hopper (baptized)

June 3 (1715) - Tho: S of James Hopper (buried)

Mary's KEMP Lineage



Robert KEMP & Martha DREW

Paternal Father unknown	Paternal Mother unknown	William DREW unknown-1721	Isabel RANSON unknown-1689
Robert KEMP		**Martha DREW**	
Married 1697 @ Keyingham, ERY			
Born	Unknown, Yorkshire presumed	**Born**	
Bapt		**Bapt**	1673 @ Keyingham, ERY
Died		**Died**	
Buried	Unknown, but before 1750	**Buried**	1750 @ Keyingham, ERY

Children		
Name	**Baptized**	**Buried**
Elizabeth	1697 @ Keyingham, ERY	*Unknown*
William	1699 @ Keyingham, ERY	1701 @ Keyingham, ERY
Wilfred	1701 @ Keyingham, ERY	*Unknown*
Martha	1703 @ Keyingham, ERY	*Unknown*
Mary	1705 @ Keyingham, ERY	*Unknown*
Robert	1708 @ Keyingham, ERY	1708 @ Keyingham, ERY
Anne	1709 @ Keyingham, ERY	1777 @ Welwick, ERY
Robert	1711 @ Keyingham, ERY	1716 @ Keyingham, ERY
Matthew	1715 @ Keyingham, ERY	*Unknown*

Researcher's Conclusion Robert KEMP	Robert KEMP's lineage in unknown
Researcher's Conclusion Martha DREW	Speculative, but probably that Martha was the daughter of William DREW & Isabel RANSON of Keyingham.

Robert KEMP (unknown – 1749)

Husbandman

What little is known about Robert has been determined based solely on entries in the Keyingham parish records. While Robert's place of birth has not yet been determined, he did marry in Keyingham on January 26th, 1696/97. From the 1696 parish record for Keyingham, ERY:

> Robert Kemp & Martha Drew married ... 26th day of January

Robert and his wife had at least 9 children, all baptized in Keyingham: Elizabeth (1697), William (1699), Wilfred (1701), Martha (1703), Mary (1705), Anne (1707), Robert (1708), Robert (1711), and Matthew (1715). From the Parish Register for Keyingham, ERY:

> Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Kemp, bapt nov'br 11 (1697)
> William, son of Robert Kemp bapt ffeb 19 (1699/00)
> Wilfrid, son of Robt Kemp bapt december 10 (1701)
> Martha, daughter of Robt Kemp, Jan 20 (1703/04)
> Mary, D of Robt Kemp, b: Oct 24 (1705)
> Robert, son of Robert Kemp bapt ffeb 25 (1707/08)
> Ann, daught of Robt Kemp, bapt'd, ffeb 10th (1708/09)
> Rob't, son of Rob't Kemp bapt ffeb 3d (1711/12)
> Matthew, son of Rob't Kemp, husbandman, b March 31 (1715)

When Robert died is unknown, though certainly before 1750. In that year, his wife Martha died and in her burial registration, she was noted as being a widow. There was a Robert KEMP who died in Keyingham in 1742, but it is doubtful this was the same Robert. From the 1742 Parish Register for Keyingham, ERY:

> Rob't Kemp, shoemaker, buried May ye 29th

This burial record is problematic in that the Robert KEMP identified in the 1742 burial record was a shoemaker. Three decades earlier in the 1715 baptism of his son Matthew, Robert was recorded as a husbandman. It seems unlikely that a husband with several children would impoverish his family by taking a 7-year apprenticeship at 30 to 40 years of age. With no likely burial record found, Robert's death date is unknown.

Robert KEMP's Ancestry

As to when Robert was born, we can only speculate. We do not know if Robert's marriage to Martha DREW was a first or second marriage for him. On the assumption that this was Robert's first marriage and assuming he was likely about 25 years of age at the time of his marriage in 1696/97, he would have been born about or before 1671. No Church of England records have been found for a Robert KEMP baptized in Keyingham between 1640 and 1680. In fact, in the Keyingham parish records, there was only one other mention of the KEMP surname in the previous 100 years – that being the 1691 burial of a Samuel KEMP.

The apparent conclusion is that Robert KEMP was not from Keyingham. But where would he have come from? In the 1640-1680 timeframe, there are several baptisms of a Robert KEMP noted in surrounding communities. Without an estimated birth date and without any reason to link Robert to any a particular community, his ancestry remains unknown.

Martha DREW (1673 – 1750)

Martha DREW & Robert KEMP married at Keyingham in 1697. She died in Keyingham in 1750. From the 1749/50 Parish Register for Keyingham, ERY:

> Martha Kemp, widow, Febr 7th

Martha died in Keyingham 53 years after her marriage to Robert KEMP. Her death date suggests she was born in the 1670s, being at least 70 – 80 years of age at the time of her death. The birth dates of her children similarly suggests she was born in the 1670s. Assuming she was perhaps 20 years of age when her first child was born and no more than her mid-40s when her last child was born, she was likely born between 1670 and 1677.

Martha DREW's Ancestry

In examining the parish records for the Holderness area, there was only one Martha DREW identified for the period 1660 through 1690. From the 1673 parish record there was a Martha DREW baptized at Keyingham, the daughter of William DREW & Isabell RANSON.

> Martha, ye dau of William Drew wase baptized the 21 day of December

This 1673 baptism in Keyingham is an excellent fit with her predicted birth date. Also, being the only parish record found for a Martha DREW in that time period, it seems probable that Martha DREW was indeed the daughter of William DREW. However, the possibility that her family had been non-conformist cannot be ruled out.

The Children of Robert KEMP & Martha DREW

Based on parish records, Robert and his wife had at least 9 children baptized in Keyingham: Elizabeth (1697), William (1699), Wilfred (1701), Martha (1704), Mary (1705), Robert (1708), Ann (1709), Robert (1711), and Matthew (1715).

Elizabeth KEMP (1697 - unknown)

Elizabeth was born in 1697. From the 1697 Parish Register for Keyingham, ERY:

> Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Kemp, bapt Nov'br 11

No further reference to Elizabeth has been found in the Keyingham Parish Registers. Between 1714 and 1730, there were several marriages of an Elizabeth KEMP in surrounding communities, but none that suggest a connection to Keyingham. Consequently, it is not known if she ever married or when and where she might have died.

William KEMP (1700 - 1702)

William was born in 1700 and died two years later. From the 1699/1700 Parish

Register of baptisms and from the 1701/1702 Parish Register of burials for Keyingham, ERY:

William, son of Robert Kemp bapt ffeb 19 (1700)

William, son of Robert Kemp buryed march 9th (1702)

Wilfred KEMP (1701 - unknown)

Richard was born in 1701. From the 1701 Parish Register for Keyingham, ERY:

Wilfrid, son of Robt Kemp bapt december 10

There was a burial of a Wilfred KEMP in Keyingham on May 24, 1724. As there was more than one Wilfred KEMP in Keyingham in that time frame, it is not known which Wilfred this burial referred to.

Martha KEMP (1704 - unknown)

Martha was born in 1704. From the 1703/04 Parish Register for Keyingham, ERY:

Martha, daughter of Robt Kemp, Jan 20

Whether she ever married or when and where she died is not known.

Mary KEMP (1705 - unknown)

Mary was born in 1705. From the 1705 Parish Register of baptisms for Keyingham, ERY:

Mary, D of Robt Kemp, b: Oct 24

Whether she ever married or when and where she died is not known.

Robert KEMP (1708 - 1708)

Richard was born in 1708 and died two weeks late. From the 1707/08 Parish Registers of baptisms and of burials for Keyingham, ERY:

Robert, son of Robert Kemp bapt ffeb 25

Rob't son of Rob't Kemp buryed March 2d

Anne KEMP (1709 - 1777)

Ann was Mary JACKSON's great grandmother. She was born in 1709. From the 1708/09 Parish Register of baptisms for Keyingham, ERY:

Ann, daught'r of Robt Kemp, bapt'd, ffeb 10th

On April 24th, 1732, she married William COOKMAN. She died in June of 1777 and was buried in Keyingham on June 13th. A more complete biography is included in the section of William COOKMAN & Ann KEMP.

Robert KEMP (1712 - 1717)

Richard was born in 1712 and died in 1716 at 5 years of age. From the parish records for Keyingham, ERY:

Rob't son of Rob't Kemp b March 2d (1711/12)

Rob't, son of Rob't Kemp, Husbandman, buryed January 16 (1716/17)

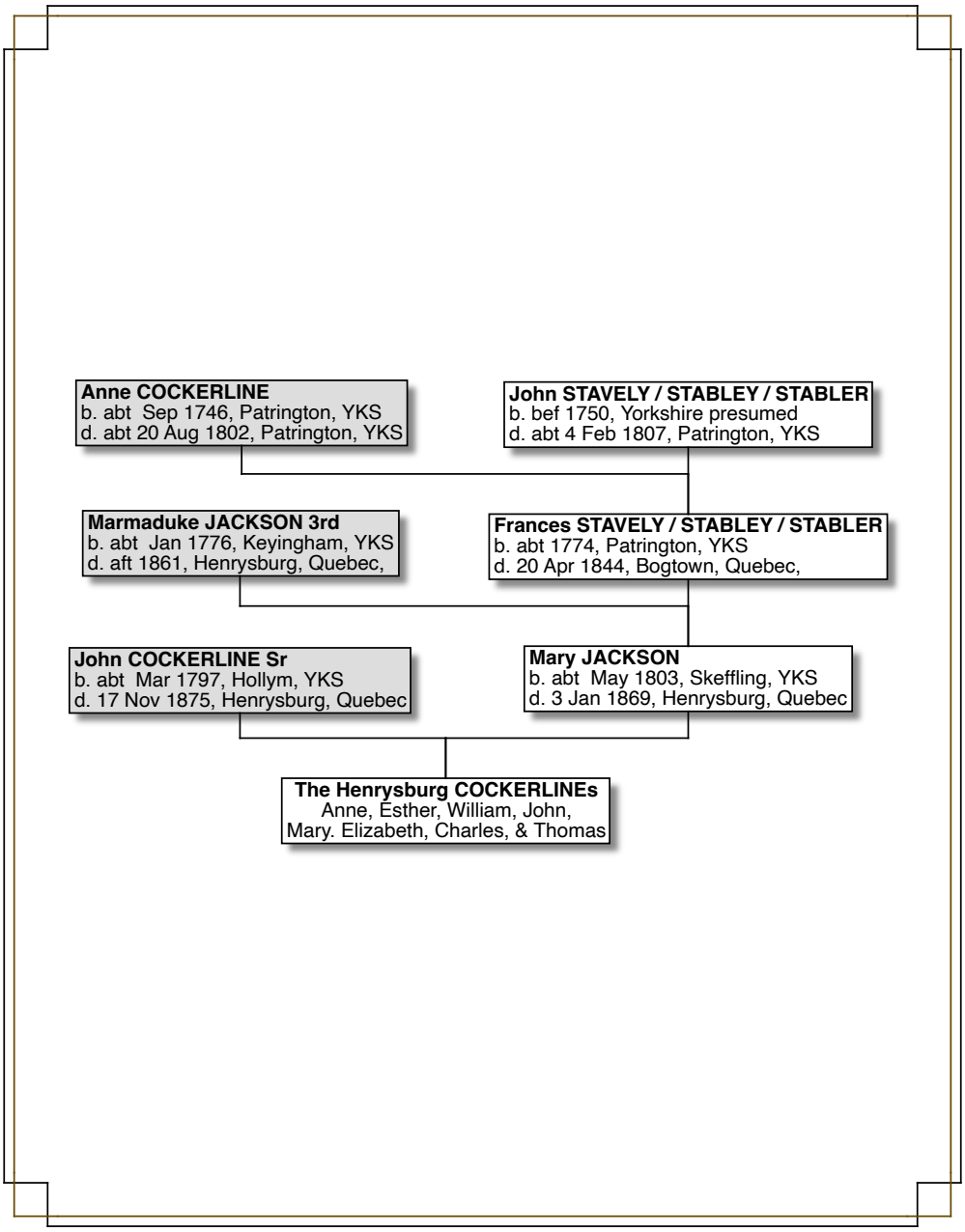
Matthew KEMP (1715 - unknown)

Matthew was born in 1715. From the 1715 Bishop's Transcript for Keyingham, ERY:

> Matthew, son of Rob't Kemp, Husbandman, b March 31

There was a Matthew KEMP, cordwainer, who died in Keyingham in 1784, but it is not known if this was Matthew, the son of Robert & Martha KEMP.

Mary's STAVELY Lineage



John STAVELY & Ann COCKERLINE

Paternal Father unknown	Paternal Mother unknown	Maternal Father unknown	Frances HOPPER *1707-1758*
John STAVELY		**Ann COCKERLINE**	

Married 1770 @ Patrington, ERY			
Born	Unknown, Yorkshire presumed	**Born**	
Bapt		**Bapt**	1746 @ Patrington, ERY
Died		**Died**	
Buried	1807 @ Patrington, ERY	**Buried**	1802 @ Patrington, ERY

Children		
Name	**Baptized**	**Buried**
Richard	1771 @ Patrington, ERY	*Unknown*
Frances	1774 @ Patrington, ERY	1844 @ Bogton, Québec
John	1777 @ Patrington, ERY	*Unknown*

Researcher's Conclusion John STAVELY	John's ancestral lineage is unknown . Also unknown is the pronunciation / spelling of his surname.
Researcher's Conclusion Ann COCKERLINE	It is highly probable that Ann COCKERLINE was the daughter of the widow Frances COCKERLINE (née HOPPER) and an unknown partner.

John STAVELY (unknown – 1807)

Labourer

The earliest reference to John STAVELY in the Patrington parish records is his marriage to Ann COCKERLINE. From the 1770 Patrington marriage banns:

> Banns of Marriage between Jno Stavely and Ann Cockerline, both of this parish were published on the three following Sundays vis (*can't read dates*).
>
> Jno Stavely Batchelor of this parish & Ann Cockerline, Spinster of this parish married in this church by banns this twentieth day of May in the year of our lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy by me, (*can't read first name*) Charnley, Curate
>
> Jno X Stavely, his mark
>
> Ann X Cockerline, her mark

Over the course of the next 10 years, John & Ann had 5 children: Richard (1771), Frances (1774); John (1777), Mary (1781), and Nancy (1786). Ann died in 1802 and John died in

1807. As both died in Patrington, both are believed to be buried in St Patrick's Churchyard in Patrington. From the 1807 Patrington Parish Register of burials:

February 6th - John Stavely, labourer.

John STAVELY's Ancestry

Exceptionally little is known about John; simply that he was a labourer who died in Patrington in 1807. The baptismal record for their children also indicates he was a labourer; with the baptismal record for their son John specifying that he was a labourer, "*of the lodge'*. At the current time, this reference to '*the lodge*' is not understood. From the 1777 Parish Register of baptisms for Patrington, ERY:

July 10th - John, son of John Stabler of the lodge, labourer

In the marriage registration, John was noted as a bachelor. He is assumed to have been about 25 years of age at the time of his marriage, so likely born about or before 1745. Yet while the marriage record states that he was '*of this parish*', there was no prior reference to him in the Patrington parish records before his 1770 marriage. In fact, there were no references to the STAVELY name in the Patrington parish records before 1766. The implication is that he was not originally from Patrington, but there is no indication where he might have come from.

The STAVELY name (and variations) first appeared in the Patrington parish records four years before John's marriage to Ann COCKERLINE. Was this pure coincidence, or did those first STAVELYs mentioned in the Patrington parish records have some sort of family connection to John? If so, they might be a hint as to his ancestral roots. A further examination of the origins of this STAVELY/STABLEY/STABLER family in Patrington is warranted.

Anne COCKERLINE (1746 – 1802)

Based on the marriage banns, John STAVELY married Ann COCKERLINE. Aside from the marriage banns, the only other references to John's wife's name were in the baptismal entry of their first two children and in her own burial record. From the 1771 and 1774 Parish Register of baptisms and from the 1802 Parish Register of burials for Keyingham, ERY:

1771 September 22 - Richard, son of John Stabler by Ann his wife (baptism)

1774 April 28 – Frances, dau of John Stabley by Ann (baptism)

1802 August 22'd - Ann, wife of John Stabler, Labourer (burial)

Ann COCKERLINE's Ancestry

What is known of Ann is based on assumptions about her probable age at the time of her marriage. Assuming that Anne was at least 20 to 30 years of age at the time of her 1770

marriage, she would have been born about 1740 – 1750. In this decade, there were six Ann COCKERLINEs baptized in Holderness, five of whom died as children.

- Anne, the daughter of Thomas COCKERLINE & Mary WEBSTER was born in 1743 and died in 1765. From the Parish Register for Welwick, ERY:

  Anne, daughter of Thomas Cockerline and Mary baptized 13th of November (1743).

  Anne, daughter of Thomas Cockerline buried 25 Jul 1765

  And from her tombstone inscription

  Here lieth the body of Ann, the daughter of Thomas and Mary Cockerline. She departed this life July the 24th 1765, aged 21 years

- Anne, the daughter of Thomas COCKERLINE & Ann GIBSON of Welwick was born in 1744. While no burial record for this Ann COCKERLINE has been found, she is presumed to have died before 1778 as she was not mentioned in her mother's will. From the Parish Register for Welwick, ERY.

  Anne ye daughter of Robert Cockerline and Anne his wife was baptized the third of March (1744).

- Anne, the daughter of Thomas COCKERLINE & Elizabeth KEY of Skeffling was born in April of 1746 and died there that fall. From the 1746 Bishop's Transcript for Skeffling, ERY.

  Ann, daughter of Thomas Cockerline, labourer, Baptiz'd April 6th.

  Ann, daughter of Thomas Cockerline, labourer, bury'd August ye 14th.

- Anne, the daughter of William COCKERLINE, a farmer in Skeffling, was born about March of 1746. She died at the age of 7 years old . From the Bishop's Transcript for Skeffling, ERY.

  Ann, daughter of William Cockerline, Farmer, was baptized at Skeffling on March 9th 1745;

  Ann, daughter of William Cockerline, Farmer, Buried April ye 10th (1752)

- Anne, the daughter of the widow Frances COCKERLINE of Patrington, was born in May of 1745 and died in January the following year. From the Bishop's Transcript for Patrington, ERY.

  Ann, daughter of Frances Cockerline, widow, was baptized at Patrington on May 29th (1745).

  Anne, natural daughter of Frances Cockerline, widow, buried, January 28 (1746).

Of the six Ann COCKERLINEs born in Holderness during the 1740s, this leaves just one possibility, a second daughter of the widow Frances COCKERLINE:

> Ann, natural daughter of Frances Cockerline, widow, baptized at Patrington on September 21st 1746;

Was this Ann COCKERLINE the mother of Frances STAVLEY? Naming patterns of children are not proof, but they are noteworthy. In this instance, it appears that John

STAVLEY & Ann COCKERLINE named their first daughter after Ann's mother. While not proof, it seems highly probable that John STAVLEY's wife was the daughter of the widow Frances COCKERLINE of Partington. But who was Ann COCKERLINE's father?

Frances COCKERLINE née HOPPER (1707-1758) was the widow of William COCKERLINE (1686-1737) of Patrington. Married in Patrington in 1729, William & Frances had at least two children before William died in 1737. From the Patrington Parish Register:

June 23 (1729)	William Cockerline and Frances Hooper, both of Patrington, married
April 10 (1733)	James, son of William Cockerline (baptized)
Jan'y 13 (1736/7)	Mary, daughter of William Cockerline, Labourer (baptized)
August 8 (1737)	William Cockerline, Labourer (buried)

Nine years after William COCKERLINE's death, the widow Frances COCKERLINE had three 'natural' children. From the Patrington Parish Register:

Mar 20 (1743/44)	William natural son of Frances Cockerline, widow (baptized)
Apr 11 (1744)	William, natural son of Frances Cockerline, widow (buried)
May 29 (1745)	Ann, natural daughter of Frances Cockerline, widow (baptized)
Jan 28 (1746)	Ann, natural daughter of Frances Cockerline, widow (buried)
Sept 23 (1746)	Ann, natural daughter of Frances Cockerline, widow (baptized)

One understanding of the term 'natural child' is that the term was applied to a child born of a union that hadn't been blessed by the Church of England. The couple might have had a secular or clandestine marriage. Another possibility might simply be what is currently referred to as a common-law marriage. While their relationship may have been outside the Church of England cannon laws, the term 'natural child' implies there was no religious reason that prevented the parents from having a church marriage had they so desired. The term also implies the community and the parish priest knew who the father was; just that the father wasn't recognized by the Church of England as a legitimate spouse so his name wasn't recorded.

Ann's mother was almost certainly Frances HOPPER (1707-1758), but Ann's father remains unidentified. With no known records that would provide the name of Ann's father, we shall probably never know who he was.

The Children of John STAVELY & Ann COCKERLINE

John STAVELY & Ann COCKERLINE had five children before Ann's death in 1802: Richard (1771), Frances (1774), John (1777), Mary (1781), and Nancy (1786). Because of the variations in the spelling of their surname, the certainty of this family group should be treated as speculative.

Richard STAVELY (1771 - unknown)

Richard was born in Patrington in 1771. From the 1771 Parish Register for Patrington:

> September 22 - Richard, son of John Stabler by Ann his wife

No other reference to Richard has been found. It is not known when and where Richard died. Is it possible that like his sister Frances, he left England?

Frances STAVELY (1774 - 1844)

Frances was Mary JACKSON's mother. She was baptized in Patrington in 1774 and married Marmaduke JACKSON in Easington in 1797. Sometime about 1826, she, her husband, and one child emigrated to Lower Canada. She died in Bogton, Lower Canada in 1844. Her full biography is included in the section on Marmaduke JACKSON & Frances STAVELY.

John STAVELY (1777 - 1840)

John was born in Patrington in 1777. From the 1777 Parish Register for Patrington, ERY:

> July 10th - John, son of John Stabler of the lodge, labourer.

At Patrington on November 24th, 1802, he married Mary SIMPSON (1781-1807). They had at least three children: Jane (1803), Ann (1805) and John (1807). Three weeks after the birth of their 3rd child, Mary died and was buried in Patrington. From the 1807 Parish Register for Patrington:

> Dec 13th Mary, wife of John Stavely (from ye parish of Welwick)

And from the inscription on her tombstone:

> In memory of Mary the wife of Jno Stavley, Who departed this life the 12th of December 1807, aged 26 years. Reader, prepare to follow me, As I am now, so shalt thou be, Rotten in dark and silent dust, Prepare to die, for die thou must, Life is uncertain, death is sure, Sin is the wound, Christ is the cure

Six years after the death of his wife, John married Elizabeth CHADDOCK (1781-1848). From the 1813 Parish Register of marriages for Welwick:

> John Stabler, widower & Labourer, of this parish and Elizabeth Chaddick or Chadwick of the parish of Tunstall, spinster, were married by banns this tenth day June one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, by me G Lampson, officiating minister.
>
> John Stabler X his mark
>
> Elizabeth Chadwick X her mark
>
> In the presence of George Willingham & Jane Chadwick, X her mark

It is not known if John and Elizabeth had any children. John died in 1840 and Elizabeth died in 1848. Both were buried in Patrington. From their tombstone inscription in St Patrick Churchyard:

Sacred To the memory of
John Stavler, Who died December 4th 1840, Aged 63 years.
Also
Elizabeth Stavler, Relict of the above, Who died Jan'y 3rd 1848, Aged 67 years.

Mary STAVELY (1781 - 1788)

Mary was born in Patrington in 1781 and died there at the age of 7 years. From the 1781 and 1788 Parish Registers for Patrington:

May 26th (1781) - Mary, daughter of John Staveley, Labourer (baptized)
August 17 (1788) - Mary, daughter of John Staveley, Labourer (buried)

Nancy STAVELY (1786 - unknown)

From the 1786 Parish Registers of baptisms for Patrington, ERY:

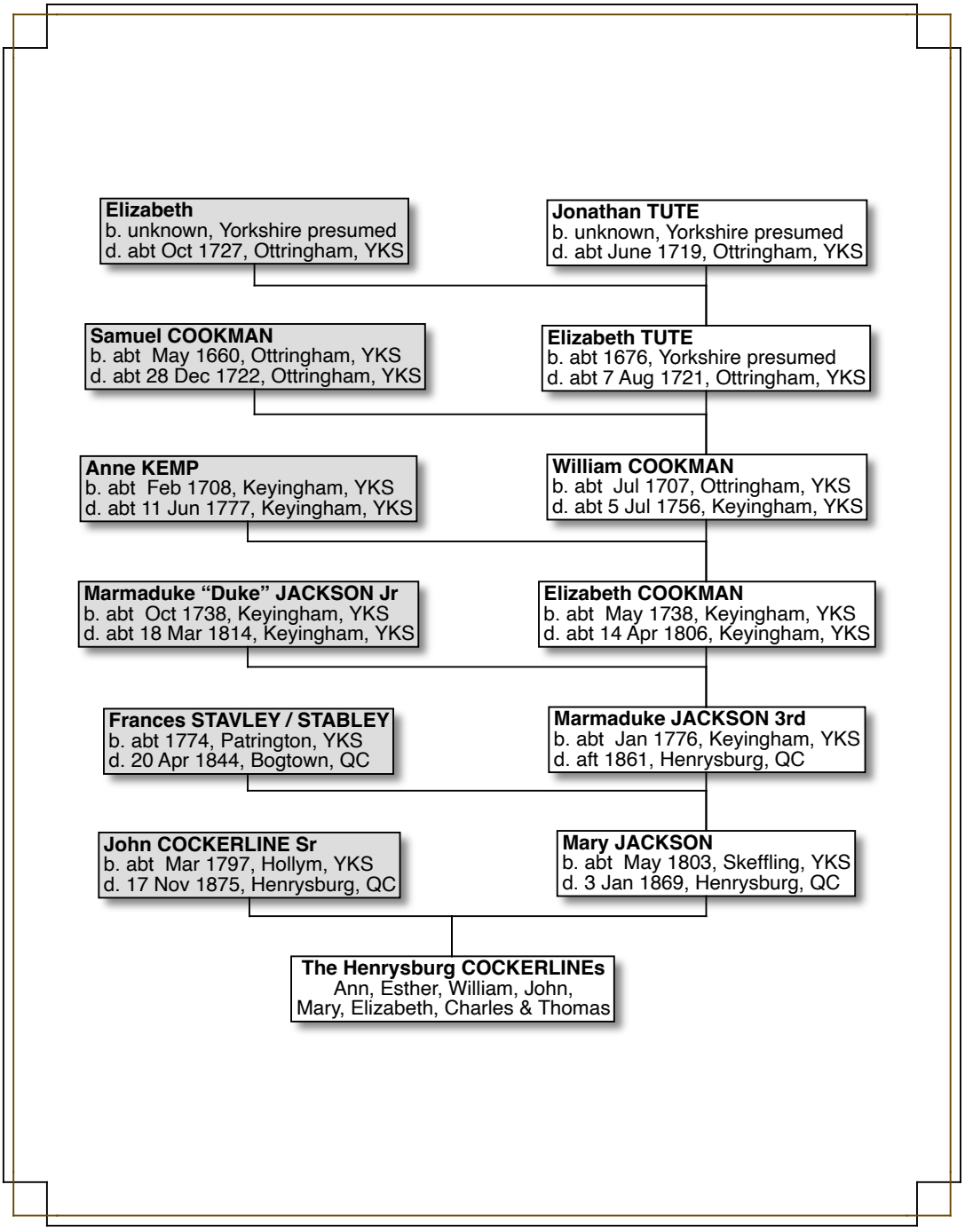
August 11 - Nancy, daughter of John Staveley, Labourer

There is no other mention of a Nancy STAVELEY / STAVLEY / STABLER in the Patrington or Welwick parish records. In the 1828 Patrington parish records; however, there was the marriage of an Ann STABLER to a Thomas JOHNSTON. From the 1828 Parish Register of marriages:

Thomas Johnson of this parish and Ann Stabler of this parish were married in this church by banns on the 17th day of December in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight by me, Robert Metcalf, curate.
This marriage was solemnized between us: X Thomas Johnson's Mark
X Ann Stabler's Mark
In the presence of us: Francis Turner & Ann Parrot

In that 'Nancy' is a traditional nickname for Anne, could the above noted marriage of Ann have been the marriage of John STAVLEY & Ann COCKERLINE's daughter Nancy? Possibly, but Nancy would have been 42 years of age. Further research on this family is needed.

Mary's TUTE Lineage



Jonathan TUTE & Elizabeth

Paternal Father unknown	Paternal Mother unknown	Maternal Father unknown	Maternal Mother unknown
Jonathan TUTE		**Elizabeth**	

Married @ unknown			
Born	Unknown, Yorkshire presumed	**Born**	Unknown, Yorkshire presumed
Bapt		**Bapt**	
Died	1719 @ Ottringham, ERY	**Died**	1727 @ Ottringham, ERY
Buried		**Buried**	

Children		
Name	**Baptized**	**Buried**
Elizabeth	1675 @ Ottringham, ERY	1721 @ Ottringham , ERY
John	1677 @ Ottringham, ERY	1677 @ Ottringham, ERY
Francis	1679 @ Ottringham, ERY	1694 @ Ottringham , ERY
Janna	1682 @ Ottringham, ERY	unknown
Jonathan	1683 @ Ottringham, ERY	1711 @ Ottringham , ERY
John	1686 @ Ottringham, ERY	1688 @ Ottringham, ERY
William	1689 @ Ottringham, ERY	1690 @ Ottringham, ERY
Samuel	1693 @ Ottringham, ERY	1693 @ Ottringham , ERY

Researcher's Conclusion Jonathan TUTE	Jonathan's ancestry is unknown.
Researcher's Conclusion Elizabeth	Elizabeth's ancestry is unknown.

Jonathan TUTE

Vicar of Ottringham

The earliest reference to Jonathan TUTE was in the 1675 baptism of his daughter, Elizabeth. From the 1675 Parish Register for Ottringham, ERY:

> Elizabeth, the daughter of Jonathan Tute was baptized the viij day of August

Other references to Jonathan were in the baptisms of another seven of his children. Jonathan died and was buried in Ottringham. From the 1719 Bishop's Transcript for Ottringham:

> Jonathan Tute, Vicar to Ottringham, was buried June ye 8th 1719

Jonathan TUTE's Ancestry

When and where Jonathan was born is unknown. The TUTE surname was not previously in Ottringham, so it appears he was from elsewhere, but there is no indication where he was from.

Assumptions can be made about his marriage and birth dates. In that he had eight children baptized in Ottringham, he was obviously married. His first known child was born in 1675, suggesting he likely married in the early 1670s, yet no marriage for him has yet been found anywhere in Yorkshire.

As to a birthdate, his signature first appeared on the Bishop's Transcript in 1665. If we assume he was at least 25 – 30 at the time of his appointment as the vicar in Ottringham, then he was likely born about or before 1635-1640. No such baptism has yet been found. As such, Jonathan's ancestry is unknown.

Elizabeth

The only clue to the identity of Jonathan TUTE's wife was is in the 1727 burial of an Elizabeth TUTE in Ottringham, ERY:

> Mrs Elizabeth Tute, widow, was buried Octob'r ye 8th

In no other burials were women noted with the honorific title of "Mrs". The only other person given a similar honorific title in the parish records was for the Vicar, Jonathan TUTE. In the baptism of his children, he was noted as Mr Jonathan TUTE. For this reason, it is assumed that Mrs Elizabeth TUTE was his wife.

Elizabeth's Ancestry

As no marriage for the couple has been found, Elizabeth's maiden surname is unknown. However, based on the birth of her children over an eighteen-year period, we can make assumptions about her approximate birth date. If we assume Elizabeth was towards the end of her child-bearing years at the time of her last known child, Samuel in 1693, then we can assume she was born about or after 1650. Also, if we assume Elizabeth was the mother of all Jonathan's eight children, then we can assume she was probably born before 1655. But while we can estimate her approximate birth date (1650 – 1655), we still don't know her maiden name, hence her ancestry is unknown.

The Children of Jonathan & Elizabeth TUTE

Jonathan & Elizabeth had eight children: Elizabeth (1675), John (1677), Francis (1679), Janna (1682), Jonathan (1683), John (1686), William (1689), & Samuel (1693). Six of their children are known to have died in childhood.

Elizabeth TUTE (1676 - 1721)

Elizabeth TUTE was Mary JACKSON's great-great-grandmother. Her biography is included in the section on Samuel COOKMAN & Elizabeth TUTE.

John TUTE (1677 - 1677)

John was baptized in September of 1677. He died the following month. From the 1677 Parish Register for Ottringham, ERY:

John, the sonne of Mr Jonathan Tute was baptized the 16 day of September

John, the sonne of Mr Tute was buried the 15 day of October

Frances TUTE (1679 - 1694)

Frances was baptized in 1679. She died at the age of fourteen. From the Parish Registers for Ottringham, ERY:

Francis the daughter of Mr Jonathan Tute was baptized the last day of November (1679)

Francis, daughter of Jonathan Tute, minister, was buried June the 14 (1694)

Janna TUTE (1682 - unknown)

From the 1681/82 Parish Register for Ottringham, ERY:

Janna, the daughter of Mr Jonathan Tute was baptized the 13 day of January

No further reference to Janna has been found in the parish records. Whether she married or when and where she died is not known.

Jonathan TUTE (1683 - 1711)

Jonathan was baptized in 1683 and died in 1711. From the Parish Registers for Ottringham, ERY:

Jonathan, the sonne of Mr Tute was baptized the iij day of September (1683)

Jonathan, the sonne of Jonathan Tute, minister, was buried May 3 (1711)

John TUTE (1686 - 1688)

John was born in 1686 and died at the age of two. From the Parish Registers for Ottringham, ERY:

John, the sonne of Mr Jonathan Tute was baptized the 16 day of September (1686)

John, the sonne of Jonathan Tute was buried the 5 day of Ma, Labourer (1688)

William TUTE (1689 - 1690)

William was baptized in December of 1689 and was buried the following month. From the 1689/90 Parish Register for Ottringham, ERY:

William, the sonne of Jonathan Tute minister was baptized the 5 December (1689)

William, the sonne of Jonathan Tute was buried January 25 (1690)

Samuel TUTE (1693 - 1693)

Samuel was buried the day after his baptism. From the Ottringham Parish Register:

Samuel, the sonne of Jonathan Tute was baptized Aprill the 29, 1693

Samuel, the sonne of Jonathan Tute was buried Aprille the 30, 1693

List of John COCKERLINE's Ancestors

BARRETT

Esther (1797, Owthorne – 1875, Holmpton)
John (1710, Owthorne – 1761, Owthorne)
Lawrence (unknown – 1738, Owthorne)
William (1681, Grindal – 1783, Owthorne)

COCKERLINE

John (1797, Hollym – 1875, Henrysburg)
Robert (1682, Welwick – 1745, Weeton)
Thomas (1725, Hollym – 1784, Holmpton)
Thomas (unknown – 1713, Welwick)
William (1761, Holmpton – 1845, Holmpton)

CRUMP

Susanna (abt 1685, Yorkshire presumed – 1746, Welwick)

DALTON

Esther (1728, Hollym – 1875, Welwick)
Jonathon (abt 1685, Welwick – 1745, Welwick)
Jonathon (unknown – 1719, Welwick)

DUTY

Eliza (unknown – 1735, Welwick)

RICHARDSON

Anne (unknown – 1806, Holmpton)

RUSSELL

Ann (unknown – 1732, Owthorne)

Maiden Name Unknown

Isobel – Mrs Lawrence BARRETT (unknown – 1687, Bridlington)

List of Mary JACKSON's Ancestors

COCKERLINE

Ann (1746, Patrington – 1802, Patrington)

COOKMAN

Elizabeth (1738, Keyingham – 1806, Keyingham)
Henry (unknown – 1618, Ottringham)
Oliver (unknown - unknown)
Oliver (1600, Ottringham – unknown)
Samuel (1660, Ottringham – 1722, Ottringham)
William (1707, Ottringham – 1756, Keyingham)

CRUMP

Susanna (unknown – 1746, Welwick)

DREW

Martha (1673, Keyingham – 1749, Keyingham)
William (unknown – 1721, Keyingham)

FOSTER

Elizabeth (unknown – unknown)
Frances (unknown – unknown)

HOPPER

Frances (1707m Hull – 1748, Patrington)
James (unknown – 1720, Hull)

JACKSON

Mary (1803, Skeffling – 1860, Henrysburg)
Marmaduke 3rd (1776, Keyingham – unknown)
Marmaduke 2nd (1738, Keyingham, 1814, Keyingham)
Marmaduke Sr (unknown – 1768, Keyingham)

KEMP

Anne (1708, Keyingham – 1777, Keyingham)
Robert (unknown – 1742, Keyingham)

RANSON

Isabel (unknown – 1689, Keyingham)

SHEPHERD

Barbara (unknown – 1630, Ottringham)

STAVELY

Frances (1774, Patrington – 1844, Henrysburg)
John (unknown – 1807, Patrington)

TUTE

Elizabeth (unknown – 1721, Ottringham)
Jonathan (unknown – 1719, Ottringham)

VARAN

Frances (unknown – 1721, Hull)

Maiden Name Unknown

Elizabeth – Mrs Jonathan TUTE (unknown – 1727, Keyingham)
Mary – Mrs Marmaduke JACKSON Sr (unknown – 1768, Keyingham)

Bibliography

A few of the resources the author would like to highlight

A Summary of the Constitutional Laws of England: being an Abridgment of Blackstone's Commentaries.
In 1765, Sir William BLACKSTONE published the first of four books on English Common Law. Having been written for the professional lawyer, the Rev. Dr. J. TRUSLER (1788) summarized Blackstone's treatise for the general reader. For the family historian, this can book can provide a greater understanding of the times. (Available through Archive.org)

Ancestry
Ancestry is one of many online genealogy sites, but for tracing ancestors in the province of Quebec, Ancestry seems to have the most comprehensive collection of viewable church records (The Drouin Collection). (https://www.ancestry.com)

Confronting Aging
This website posted by Richard Abrahams had some interesting views on aging and ageism through the centuries. Alas, the site is no more. (https://www.confrontingaging.com)

COOKMANs of Holderness
Mel COOKMAN (1942-2024) of Hull spent years researching his East Riding of Yorkshire COOKMAN family roots. He has posted his findings on his website:
(https://CookmansOfHolderness.org.uk)

Encyclopedia Britannica (1815 edition)
English is a fluid language with connotation and denotation of words changing over time. To avoid imposing today's understanding on words as used centuries ago, the 1815 edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica was used to determine the meaning of words as used in that time period. (Available through Archive.org)

Find A Grave
Find-A-Grave is one of several websites dedicated to documenting tombstone memorials the world over. Users can freely search the ever-growing database. While it can be disappointing not to find a particular ancestor's tombstone memorized on the site, it must be remembered that the site is the result of volunteers freely sharing details of the

memorials they have searched / researched. There are other similar sites; however, Find-A-Grave is this author's go-to site when researching family history.
(https://www.findagrave.org)

Find My Past
Find-My-Past is a UK oriented online genealogy site. For tracing ancestors in Yorkshire, it seems to have the most comprehensive collection of parish records.
(https://www.findmypast.co.uk)

Frasers of Hillcrest Farm Dundee QC: The Legacy of Alma Cockerline Fraser, Cockerline Ancestors, Family & Growth
This book by David FRASER (2024) is one of the family history books written by the author. While the book focuses on Alma COCKERLINE's life (1961-2015), a significant portion of the book documents four generations of COCKERLINE's living on the Henrysburg homestead. (ISBN pending)

Hull & East Yorkshire History Calendar
This website is the passion of Carol Osgerby. In her words: "Many momentous, interesting, mundane, and just plain whacky events took place in East Yorkshire; they deserve to be better known. The area includes all those places which are now, or ever have been, within the boundaries of the East Riding." This is a most interesting site and deserves a visit … and maybe even a contribution or two. https://hulleastyorkshistorycalendar.com/

Library and Archives Canada
The National Archive of Canada collects and preserves materials that help document and interpret the country's history. Included in their files are census images and transcriptions of the 1825 and 1831 census for Canada East. In addition to census records, they also have letters, diaries, photographs, and maps.

Marriage and its Progeny in the City of York: 1538-1751
Ursula COWGILL (1927-2015) was a biologist and anthropologist. One of her interests related to gender and child mortality. In this study, she used birth, marriage, and death records from the Parish Registers from the city of York in North Yorkshire. Of particular relevance are the findings that Ursula COWGILL made about the age of the bride at the time of marriage and at the time of the birth of their children during the period 1538 through 1751. Cowgill's data suggests two methods to estimate a birth year of the mother of a Yorkshire ancestor. (Scientific American, Jan 1970, Vol 222, Issue 1, Pgs 104-112)

Montreal Gazette Archives

The Montreal Gazette is an English language newspaper based in Montreal, Quebec. Founded in 1778, it is one of the oldest newspapers in North America. The Gazette began as a French-language paper, then became bilingual in the late 1700s. In 1882, it switched to being exclusively English-language. Editions from 1878 onwards have been scanned and are searchable through numerous sources, one of which is Google:

(https://news.google.com/newspapers?nid=Fr8DH2VBP9sC)

The Art of Cookery Made Plain and Easy

This book by Hannah GLASSE (1708-1770) was first published in 1747. It was a bestseller in English speaking countries for over a century. For a sense of how foods were prepared in the 18th century, it is well worth the read. (Available through Archive.org)

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints – library @ SLC

The FamilySearch Library of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints is one of the largest genealogical libraries in the world. Not all of their resources are available online, so a personal visit to the library can be very rewarding. Many of the Yorkshire baptism / marriage / burial transcriptions included in this book are the result of personal visits to Salt Lake City, Utah.

The Journeys of an East Yorkshire Family

Building on what is known about John & Mary COCKERLINE, author Charles COCKERLINE (2008) began with the preparations they would have needed to make for their 1833 emigration from Yorkshire. He follows the family's journey from Holmpton to Liverpool, across the Atlantic to New York City, then northward to their new home just south of Montreal. The author researched the time period and has used historical details to provide the reader with a better insight into the lives of our COCKERLINE ancestors.

(ISBN: 0-9811640)

Appendices

Appendix A – Age at First Marriage

Appendix B – The Confusion over Lady Day

Appendix C – Yeoman vs Husbandman

Appendix D – Predicting a Mother's Birth Date

Appendix E – Husbandmen & the Women They Married

Appendix F – Naming Patterns in Yorkshire

Appendix A – Age at First Marriage

From Norman times, the legal age to marry in England was 14 for males and 12 for females. By the 17th and 18th century, it seems that the legal age at which people could marry was not the conventional age at which people did marry. The age at first marriage in the 18th century seems to have been significantly more that the legal minimum. Sir William Blackstone (1788) indicated men were typically over the age of 21 and women between 16 and 20 when they married (*Source: A Summary of the Constitutional Laws of England*). This difference between the legal and the conventional age at which couples could marry seems to have paralleled the age at which individuals could theoretically support a family.

In the Church of England parish records, the phrase "of full age" was frequently used, but this was an ambiguous term that seems to have depended somewhat on the locality and the era. Usually, the parents or a third party had attested that the groom had attained the age of 21 and women the age of 18. It appears that the local parish priest didn't rigorously check these attestations as genealogical researchers have found numerous anomalies.

Ursula Cowgill, however, has made a more useful observation. In her 1967 research on gender and child mortality (*Marriage and Its Progeny in the City of York, 1538-1751)*, she included 16th, 17th, and 18th century parish records to determine people's age at the time of marriage. The table to the right gives average ages as determined by her research.

	Average Age at Marriage	
Period	Women	Men
1538 - 1601	23.5	25.2
1602 - 1701	25.5	27.2
1702 - 1751	28.5	29.4

Of note, 'average' indicates that half the people were over the age in the chart and that half the people were under that age. Also to consider is that these ages may have included first and second marriages for both men and women.

Another aspect to remember that in this time period, society was very much class-based. Susanna Viljanen (*https://www.quora.com/In-medieval-times-at-what-age-were-girls-and-boys-married*) suggested that Noblewomen could be married as young as 12 and betrothed even younger with men usually being 4 to 5 years older than women. In the bourgeoisie and yeomanry class, men would marry closer to 28 with women being 2 to 3 years younger. Serfs and villeins typically married quite a bit younger, being 15 to 17 years of age.

Appendix B – The Confusion over Lady Day

January 1st has not always been the first day of the new year. In 9th century Europe, the Christian calendar year began on March 25th. That was when the angel Gabriel announced that "Our Lady" would be the mother of Christ. In England, the idea of Lady Day becoming the first day of the year didn't become common practice until the 12th century. The pendulum again shifted in 1582 when Pope Gregory XIII declared that the year would revert back to changing on January 1st, not March 25th. Catholics readily adopted this reform; Protestants did not. It was not until the late 1700s that England adopted the calendar year changing on January 1st.

For genealogists tracing their family trees back into the 1700s and earlier, the Lady Day calendar can lead to incorrect assumptions. For example, in the parish records for Patrington, ERY, there was an entry for the burial of William COCKERLINE & Jane BURSTALL's son Robert COCKERLINE on February 18th, 1655. Also on the same page of the parish record was the baptism of their son Robert COCKERLINE on August 1st, 1655.

Children were frequently named after parents or grandparents, so if a child died in infancy or youth, it was not uncommon for a subsequent child to be given that same name. As a case in point, William COCKERLINE & Esther BARRETT of Holmpton had two sons named Thomas. Likewise, Robert COCKERLINE & Eliza DUTY of Welwick had two daughters named Elizabeth and two sons named William. In the example above, it appears William COCKERLINE & his wife Jane BURSTALL had two sons named Robert. In this case, however, that is a false assumption.

In an era when dates for baptisms, marriages and burials were recorded based on the Lady Day calendar, our understanding of the time continuum can get messed up. In the Lady Day calendar, the months January, February and March – up to March 24th – were at the end of the year. So, in the example above, projecting our current understanding of a January 1st New Year's Day causes us to see events out of sequence. Robert and his stillborn sister were baptized in August – about halfway into the year. Robert died six months later - just 5 weeks before the end of the 1655 Lady Day calendar year.

> Robert and stillborn daughter of William COCKERLINE baptized 01 Aug 1655
> Robert, son of William COCKERLINE buried 18 Feb 1655

The convention for untangling this discrepancy is to use double dating. When an event had originally been recorded using the Lady Day calendar, double dating is used to convert any dates between January 1st and March 24th from Lady Day dating to the modernized equivalent. In the example of Robert, he died in the 11th month of the year; hence his burial date would be recorded as February 18th, 1655/56. The first part of the 1655/56 being the date according to the original calendar; the /56 being the modern equivalent.

Appendix C – Yeoman vs Husbandman

In many of the early church records, some ancestors of John COCKERLINE & Mary JACKSON were variously described as yeomen and husbandmen. These terms have fallen out of current use and their meaning has become obscured by time. Language and society change over time and words tend to evolve in different ways and at different rates in different locations. What was the connotation of a yeoman as used in 17th century Yorkshire?

One basic differentiation between the two terms is that 'yeoman' was a rank within the feudal hierarchy while 'husbandman' was an occupation. Based on the 1815 edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica, a yeoman was:

> "... the first or highest degree among the plebeians of England, next in order to the gentry. The yeomen are property freeholders, who having land of their own, live on good husbandry."

The term husbandman was not defined in the 5th edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica, but it did define 'husbandry'.

> "Husbandry, as defined by some, includes not only agriculture, but several other branches connected with it, such as the rearing of cattle, the management of the diary, making butter and cheese, raising flax, timber, &c."

According to Professor JV BECKETT in his article *The Peasant in England: A Case of Terminological Confusion?* (Agricultural History Review, ISSN : 0002-1490, 1984), a yeoman was not a peasant. The yeoman was close to being a gentleman; a gentleman being defined in the 1815 edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica as:

> "A gentleman is usually defined to be one, who, without any title, bears a coat of arms, or whose ancestors have been Freeman: and by the coat that a gentlemen giveth, he is known to be, or not to be, descended from those of his name that lived many hundred years since."
>
> According to BECKETT, people were husbandmen if they made their livelihood through agricultural, but in the stratified society of the 16th and 17th centuries, they were not referred to as husbandmen if they had a right to be titled as a knight, a gentleman, or a yeoman.

The difficulty with the Encyclopedia Britannica definition of yeoman is the use of the words '*properly freeholders'*. The implication seems to be that there were those who used the term loosely. The concern that needs to be considered is whether the clear-cut medieval definition of yeoman was still being applied by the various clerics who made the entries in the Parish Registers.

Appendix D – Predicting a Mother's Birth Date

In a 1967 Ursula COWGILL published a population study entitled *Marriage and Its Progeny in the City of York, 1538-1751***.** In that study, she used parish records in the period 1538 through 1751. For genealogists, one of her findings is especially useful for those researching in Yorkshire. Specifically, she found that in that time period, only 5% of mothers were under 20 years of age at the time of the birth of their first child. At the other end of the spectrum, only 30% of women over 40 were still bearing children and only 1% of women having children after the age of 45. For people trying to trace their maternal ancestors, this pattern of women's childbearing years can provide a significant clue about a mother's probable birth date.

As a case in point, John COCKERLINE & Mary JACKSON had their first child in October of 1823. Using Ursula COWGILL's statistics, Mary would likely have been at least 20 years of age at the birth of her first child in 1823, suggesting Mary's birthdate about or before 1803. Likewise, Mary would likely have been no more than 45 at the birth of her last child in 1846, suggesting a birth date about or after 1801. Combining Mary's predicted age at the birth – according to Ursula COWGILL's finding – suggests that Mary was likely born at some point between 1801 and 1803. While we do not know Mary's exact birthdate, we do know that she was baptized at Skeffling, ERY on May 22nd, 1803.

Ursula COWGILL's statistics do not always provide such precise predictions of the mother's birth date. Consider the case for John COCKERLINE and Mary JACKSON's parents:

- William COCKERLINE & Esther BARRETT had 6 children between 1788 and 1801. The dates for their first and last child suggest that Esther was likely born at some point between 1756 and 1768 – a spread of 12 years. The Parish records indicate Esther was baptized at Owthorne, ERY in February of 1761 – a date at the mid-point of Esther's predicted birth range.
- Marmaduke JACKSON & Frances STAVELY had 4 children between 1798 and 1805. The dates for their first and last child suggest that Frances was likely born at some point between 1760 and 1778. The Parish records indicate she was baptized at Patrington, ERY in April of 1774 – a date at the three-quarter point of Frances' predicted birth range.

COWGILL's findings do provide a useful tool when researching maternal lineages *in Yorkshire*. Its predictive accuracy; however, seems to increase as the spread between first and last children widens. However, since many factors can affect the number of children a woman had, the birth of a first child seems somewhat more predictive than a last child.

In the case of Marmaduke JACKSON and Frances STAVELY, the birth date of their first child in 1799 suggests Frances was born about or before 1779. However, a recent finding

suggests Frances had a child three years earlier. This fact changes her predicted birth date, shifting it to "about or before 1776" – a date within 2 years of her baptism date.

Appendix E – Husbandmen & the Women They Married

As observed in the COCKERLINE family ancestry, husbandmen typically married the daughters of other husbandmen. Perhaps the most practical reason was that it provided the farmer with a partner who had first-hand knowledge and skills related to farming. Farming practices were passed down through generations within families, so marrying another farmer's daughter meant a spouse who understood the work involved. By marrying within the farming community, related families could share labor, resources, and knowledge.

Another factor related to social status. "Yeomen" were the middle class between nobility and peasantry. While not gentry, the yeoman was the top tier of the common man. Marrying within the same social class, especially in rural communities, provided a sense of stability and belonging. But more so, the old Dane Law in Yorkshire entitled a commoner to own land. Because land was passed down through family lines, marrying within the farming community meant retaining access to the family farm, but also the possibility of inheriting land.

Appendix F – Naming Patterns in Yorkshire

Many cultures have had traditions for naming children. Regional variations occurred, though naming the first children after the grandparents seems to have been widespread. Greater variation seemed to occur in naming subsequent children. In Yorkshire, a recognizable order of names developed that has been detected in some, *but not all* families. If a naming pattern can be identified within a family group, these traditions can greatly aide genealogists.

Child	For whom named
1st son	Father's father
2nd son	Mother's father
3rd son	Father
4th son	Father's eldest brother
1st daughter	Mother's mother
2nd daughter	Father's mother
3rd daughter	Mother
4th daughter	Mother's eldest sister

For example, in the family lineage of John COCKERLINE and Mary JACKSON, a very definite naming pattern is evident in the COCKERLINE lineage, at least for the first male child.

Couple	Name of 1st Male Child	Name of Husband's Father
John COCKERLINE & Mary JACKSON	William COCKERLINE	William COCKERLINE
William COCKERLINE & Esther BARRETT	Thomas COCKERLINE	Thomas COCKERLINE
Thomas COCKERLINE & Ann RICHARDSON	Robert COCKERLINE	Robert COCKERLINE
Robert COCKERLINE & Eliza DUTY	Thomas COCKERLINE	Thomas COCKERLINE

If a naming pattern can be detected in a family, it can help track ancestry back through multiple generations. The difficulty is that beginning in the mid- to late-1700s, the tradition naming pattern in Yorkshire began disintegrating. As the Industrial Revolution evolved, people were moving more frequently and felt less bound by social norms. At first, it was the order of names that was dropped. Family names were still used, but in no particular order. Then by the 1800s, parents began choosing names more broadly.

Within the COCKERLINE family groups in the East Riding of Yorkshire, this shift away from a traditional naming has been observed. For example, between 1700 and 1750, the only male given names found in the parish records were John, Robert, Thomas, and William. After 1850, male given names now included Charles, David, Edmund, Emanuel, Frederick, Henry, James, Matthew, Miles, and Samuel. None of these given names had been seen in COCKERLINE families before 1750.